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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO 272 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933 TWENTY PAGES

14 KILLED IN WORST MINE DISASTER IN ENGLAND

Out Of The Gloaming.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says the C.D. movement is not withdrawn since it means "liquidating the present national struggle" and turning mass attention to co-operation with "British Imperialism." The national struggle has long been liquidated with the Congress, and nothing seems left of both excepting bones of contention.

* * * *

He also believes that the great majority of Congressmen don't desire a change of programme. Are we to believe that the present masterly inactivity is what they like. Ask Nariman!

* * * *

The National Liberals have appealed to Indians "to put your hand to national work." This is not an appeal to capture all the ministerial posts under the W. P. constitution, but only to dip their hands into their pockets, and pay their mite.

* * *

Now that the prime need of the hour is reconciliation, Mr. R. S. Taki takes it in hand in his "Reconciliation of Tradition and History" for reconciling the descendants of Rama and his monkey army, by quoting three epochal instances to prove British religiosity.

* * * *

1. When William the Conqueror fell down "his horse" on landing in England and cried that he had got hold of England! 2. When Elizabeth thanked God for scattering the Spanish Fleet. 3. When Lord Irwin went to Church and there decided to take up the Indian Viceroyalty.

* * * *

Irwin was so exceedingly religious that he must also have gone to Church and prayed before promulgating Ordinances and jailing 80,000 Indians, or before allowing a free hand to the Police on the Azad Maidan and elsewhere.

* * * *

Sir John Anderson must also have prayed long, before taking the measures he took in Bengal; Sir Malcolm Hailey, no doubt, prayed equally long and earnestly before he strengthened Talukdars' hands, and Sir George Lloyd before he distributed the Back Bay contracts.

* * * *

We have our doubts whether Indian Home Members also consult their favourite god before ordering lathi charges, or house-searches, or arrests, or issuing tickets of identification, etc. Perhaps they do. They are all very religious men.

* * * *

Let us refer to Mr. Taki again, who says that these religious tendencies are descernible even among Americans, who are the descendants of the British. That's so. The men who burn a live Negro are deeply religious. That's why they do it.

* * * *

The last argument about Englishmen's religiosity is their "intense and virile monarchial spirit," ("comparable to that of Hanuman for Sri Ram") and the British King's title "Defender of the Faith."

* * * *

Mr. Taki suggests the best way of bringing together the rulers and the ruled—is by organising the "Ecclesiastical Department" for all "important religions of this country."

* * * *

Since Muslims and Hindus, Jews, Christians and Parsis are likely to quarrel about jobs in the new department, we should suggest that an Archbishop with a salary of Rs. 10,000 and a Palace, with an army of Chaprassis, should be put in charge,—to hold the religious scales even!

* * * *

Now that the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference are fighting with each other, Indians can't allow "Reconciliation of Tradition and History" to go to the dogs and must be put in charge of an Englishman deeply religious, one who can defend his faith, and ours,—with arms if necessary.

* * * *

A Hindu, Mr. Davre, has already started, "Save Hinduism Campaign". Hindus cannot allow a Muslim to be in charge of the Ecclesiastical Department, particularly when there are high emoluments going. It's time for Bhai Permananda to make his voice heard.

Kolhapur Pehlvan Defeats Nizam

Bout Lasts 10 Minutes Punjab Man Retiring

Wrestlers Overbalance And Fall Three Times From Ring On To Ground

Twenty thousand spectators watched a thrilling wrestling bout in Bombay on Sunday evening, in which Yenkappa Burud Pailwan, a champion wrestler of Kolhapur, vanquished Nizam Pailwan of Punjab, a pupil of Gama, and won a purse of Rs. 3,000.

The Kolhapur wrestler who towered a few inches over his opponent showed decisive superiority in the ring and although the latter was very swift in his movements he had him pinned down to positions of advantage.

The encounter had lasted for about ten minutes when the Muslim retired from the ring and the judges gave a verdict in favour of the Kolhapur man.

The somewhat unexpected and disappointing end of the match resulted in a mad rush by the crowds towards the ring upsetting chairs and sofas on the way.

There seemed a likelihood of the supporters of the vanquished fighter creating trouble but the overwhelming numbers which acclaimed the Judge's decision dampened the former's zeal.

WINNER MOBBED.

The Kolhapur wrestler was virtually "mobbed" by his admirers and had to be taken away from the ring in a strong cordon formed by the police.

The main bout was supported by other contests of lesser importance and were keenly watched.

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP.

A feature of the event was that although in several of the contests a Hindu and a Muslim were the opponents, the bouts were carried on in a spirit of true sportsmanship. A Muslim winner was lifted and shouldered by Hindu admirers and garlanded.

Keen enthusiasm prevailed throughout and besides the huge crowds within the enclosure, hundreds of people sought points of vantage to watch the wrestling. Every house top and tree in the vicinity was occupied.

The contests were held on the Bholwada maidan and the credit for the good sitting accommodation provided is due to Mr. N. G. Rao, the promoter of the fights. A large portion of the maidan was enclosed and on one side of the enclosure large stands were erected.

WRESTLERS' DIFFICULTY.

The ring was centrally situated but on account of its being raised about 3 feet above the ground it proved rather unsuitable for the purpose. Inspite of all attempts made by the referees to keep the contestants in the centre of the ring in almost every fight they overbalanced and tumbled to the ground. On such occasions the contestants were again made to resume in the centre of the ring, the positions in which they were at the time of falling off.

This was one of the main reasons, it is believed, for Nizam Pailwan retiring from the ring.

The principal event started at about 6-30 p.m., and the contestants who approached the ring rather pompously were cheered by crowds. The Kolhapur man was the taller of the two, while the Nizam Pailwan showed a good physique and was very agile.

The taller man was content with fewer movements but never lost an opportunity of holding his opponent to disadvantage.

NASTY FALLS.

There were no attempts on the part of either combatant to evade but they went at each other from the very start. The Muslim showed a tendency to step backwards as his adversary rushed at him and within a few minutes of the commencement he fell off the platform.

The contest was resumed when Yenkappa by superior strength and tactics overpowered Nizam and just as he was about to take advantge, Nizam again fell off the ring.

This happened a third time when Yenkappa also overbalanced himself and fell on Nizam. The contestants seemed inclined to continue the struggle on the ground, and it was with difficulty that the referees separated the two. This was the last of the fight, as Nizam, at this stage retired from the contest. The bout was timed to last an hour but was concluded in ten minutes, the spectators being robbed off what promised to be a very thrilling fight.

That the event passed off smoothly was due also to the police arrangements which were satisfactory.

OTHER CONTESTS.

The results of the other contests are:

Nizam P. Satarkar defeated Balkrishna Nasikkar in convincing fashion. Ramu Burud beat Ganpat Bhaiya. Nasiruddin Delhiwalla defeated Abdul Rehman Biliff. Three other matches ended in a draw.

4 Men Rescued

Accident, Mile Underground

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The worst colliery disaster in England, this year, occurred at Grassmoor colliery near Chesterfield at 2 a.m., when an explosion brought down a heavy fall of debris from the room, as a result of which 18 out of 21 men were entombed.

Men from the other parts of the pit and the adjacent collieries immediately began the rescue work, wearing gas-masks and carrying canaries in cages to detect gas, while anxious relatives waited at the pithead.

After three and a half hours' work, four men were released, not seriously injured but suffering from shock. The remaining 14 were found all dead from carbon monoxide poisoning.

The accident happened a mile underground.—Reuter's Special.

GRIM BANDRA TRAGEDY

Alleged Attack By Cook On Woman Inflicting Severe Injuries

DID ASSAILANT COMMIT SUICIDE ?

Motive of Crime Believed to be Jealousy on Part of Cook who Suspects Infidelity.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 18.

A ghastly scene met the eyes of the neighbours who rushed to "Soona Villa," at Perry Road, yesterday afternoon, on hearing the frenzied cries of a woman. A Christian cook bleeding profusely from the neck was seen reeling down the kitchen stairs, whilst a Maha servant woman was found in the kitchen bleeding from wounds on her head and face.

It was ascertained that the two were in the service of a Parsi resident at Perry Road. It is is believed hat intimacy had arisen between the cook and the Mahar woman. Yesterday afternoon when the members of the house were away, the cook questioned the woman about visits to her by another person, and in a fit of jealousy attacked her with a knife. The woman shrieked for help, and the neighbour hearing the cries rushed to the house. But before them could arrive, the cook believing he had killed the woman, slashed his own throat and was seen tottering down the stairs gasping "Bai, Bai."

The police were sent for, and the bodies were removed to the Municipal Hospital. The cook died before he could be attended to, whilst the woman is lying at the hospital in a precarious condition.

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STOP PRESS ON PAGE 3.

Exciting Finish In Match At Delhi

M. C. C. Gain Victory By Innings And 133

Last Wicket Falls With Last Ball Of The Day, Draw Being Averted In Nick Of Time

DELHI & DISTRICT (1st Innings)	 98
" " (2nd Innings)	 102
M. C. C. (1st Innings)	 333

The M. C. C. won their first match at Delhi against the Delhi and District team by an innings and 133 runs. The match had an exciting finish, the last wicket falling the last ball of the day, and Nichols shattered Habibullah's wicket on Sunday before lunch for 333 runs, and the home side had three and a half hours' batting. They began well but later lost wickets at regular intervals, scoring only 102 runs.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

The weather was cloudy but delightfully pleasant when play in the M.C.C. match against Delhi and District was continued at 10/35 this morning.

The Maharaja of Patiala and Jardine resumed the M.C.C. innings to the bowling of Hyderali and Habibullah. The Maharaja was playing as steadily as ever but Jardine after getting his eye in, opened out and hit Hyderali straight over the wicket to the screen and in the same over pulled him to the square leg boundary. Hitting with great force in front of the wicket and exploiting to excellent purpose, the neat leg glide, Jardine scored at fast rate and was with in a few runs of the Maharaja when the latter himself hit out executing some very forceful shots on off side, two of which reached the boundary. Eventually His Highness reached his individual 50 after having been at the wicket for exactly 100 minutes.

He had not so far made a single bad stroke although he had survived a couple of confident appeals for leg before wicket.

PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

The game took a sudden turn at 286 when both Jardine and the Maharaja of Patiala were out at the same total and the third wicket fell five runs later.

The partnership was dissolved after it had added 79 runs for the fifth wicket through Jardine letting in a straight ball from Hyderali which bowled him for 43.

The M.C.C. captain had played vigorous cricket in the latter part of his innings and hit in all six fours.

The Maharaja of Patiala did not long survive Jardine and was out l b w to Kamal at the same total, for 54.

At the wicket altogether for 105 minutes he had given a remarkably good display and included in his chief scoring strokes were six hits to the boundary.

FORCING THE PACE.

As at the commencement of the M. C. C. innings yesterday, 2 wickets had fallen suddenly, but a third was yet to fall. Bakewell and C. Nichols at once started forcing the pace and the Essex man got 3 through the covers, with a hefty drive. Bakewell then pulled Kamal to square leg, and was well caught by Dixon, before he had scored, (291-7-03. The ascendancy which the bowlers now seemed to have secured was quickly dispelled by Nichols and Gregory striking up a pretty partnership for the eighth wicket, which soon sent the third century up, after the innings had lasted 225 minutes.

NICHOLS OUT.

Hyderali took his second wicket of the morning soon after, being assisted by some remarkable work by Kamal at forward short-leg. Nichols blocked a ball from Hyderali, and Kamal dashing forward caught him just a few inches from the ground—which is one of the best catches of the match, (307-8-16).

Verity came in, and survived 2 appeals for l.b.w. off from Hyderali.

Neither Gregory nor Verity tried to force the pace, and consequently the score rose very slowly. Hyderali was appealing for l.b.w. constantly, and at last he got a favourable verdict against Verity who wis given out l.b.w. for 5 at 320.

CLOSE OF INNINGS.

Five wickets had thus fallen in 80 minutes this morning for 86 runs and when the last wicket fell at 12-15 the home side got 6 batsmen out for the addition of only 99 runs this morning—not a bad performance considering that the wicket yesterday was slightly in favour of the batsmen.

Three batsmen were out l.b.w. to-day, and there were no less than ten l.b.w. appeals. The M. C. C. innings ended at 12-15 for 333 after having lasted 275 minutes.

HOME-SIDE BEGINS.

With three-and-half hours left for play, and 235 runs behind the Delhi and District went in on their second innings at 12-35, with the sole object of avoiding the defeat. They had half an hour's batting before lunch, and they played out this difficult period without any loss.

As yesterday, Brittain-Jones and Shaiq Hussain opened the home innings to the bowling of Nichols and Verity. In the eighth over, Brittain-Jones scored the first boundary and in the same over 10 was signalled after the play had lasted 22 minutes.

Gregory relieved Nichols at 10 and Brittain-Jones pulled him to the leg boundary. At lunch the score was 17 for no wickets, Brittain-Jones not out 10, and Shaiq Hussain not out, 4.

AFTER LUNCH.

The game veered round in favour of the visitors when the resumption was made at 1-50 to the bowling of Nichols and Townsend. The Derbyshire bowler caused a fall of the first wicket with his fifth ball, getting Brittain-Jones caught behind the wicket. The first wicket fell at 19, before Brittain-Jones had added any run to his score.

FALL OF 2 WICKETS.

Dixon joined Shaiq Hussain and elicited cheers for his brilliant stroke to the leg, of Nchols, but Verity who was fielding at short-leg did some marvellous piece of fielding, stopping a very fast ball one-handed, and returning it almost with the same action to the wicket-keeper. The second wic-

(Continued on page 3)

Bara Chawl Landlord's Move To Cow Down Tenants

WARNING NOTICES TO PRESIDENT AND SPEAKERS OF PROTEST MEETING!

Undeterred They Make Speeches & Condemn Ejections & Increase Of Rents

That the workers of the Bombay Tenants League would not be deterred in their fight against the legitimate grievances on behalf of the tenants of Bombay, either by threats or intimidations by the landlords, was the gist of speeches, that were delivered on Sunday evening, on the Chaupatty sands.

The speeches were made at a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Horniman on behalf of the Bombay Tenants League, to condemn the action of the landlord of the Bara Chawl, Parel, who, it was stated, had ejected a number of tenants from his buildings, thus rendering them homeless.

LANDLORD'S PROHIBITORY ORDER!

The President, in his speech, said, that he had been served with an ungrammatical legal notice by the landlord of the Bara Chawl, warning him not to preside over that meeting. The people were so far aware of prohibitory orders being issued by the Home Member of the Government or the Commissioner of Police under threat of sending people to jail, if the order was disobeyed. It was a surprising fact that the landlords had taken upon themselves to issue prohibitory orders against speaking or presiding over a protest meeting under threats of legal action.

The speaker said that he was not going to be deterred by such threats by landlords or pleaders, who sent such notices. Hundreds of such notices would not affect the League's determination to fight for the rights of the tenants of Bombay.

ARBITRARY & CRUEL.

Speaking about the treatment meted out by the landlord of the Bara Chawl to the tenants, Mr.

(Continued on page 3).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted applications for the post of Principal, Deaf and Mute School, Ahmedabad, persons having special training and experience in teaching Deaf and Mutes should apply to the Secretary before 31st December, 1933 stating their age, caste, qualifications (with testimonials if any) and minimum salary required. Good knowledge of Gujarati absolutely necessary. Applicants will have to come at their own expense if called for personal interview. (1529).

A complete staff of educated and talented actors, actresses, cameramen, sound-recorders, office manager, Scenario setter, clerks and mistry, etc., for a movietone Company, only those with a good shape, features and good character and conduct need apply with photos immediately. Box No. 1525, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young hardworking experienced respectable Hindu gentleman seeks job as Estate Manager or Rent Collector. Willing to furnish security. Terms Moderate. Please apply Box No. 1543, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let.—Building Suitable For Factory, Mechanical Shop, Motor Garage or Godown with big compound at Sewri, Opp. Jubilee Mills. Apply Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Kalbadevi. (1437.)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To Madrasi or Malayalee Brahmins one fancy three-room flat, in Raval Building, Hindu Colony, Near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, monthly rent Rs. 62/8. (1544.)

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramakrishna Hindoo Hotel 27, Meadows Street, Fort. (1445).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted To Know That The Civil Engineering College, Lucknow, trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from January 1934. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (7406.)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Public Service Commission Examination—Our latest book on General Knowledge, Precis Writing and Proof-correcting. Price Re. 1, Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Annual requirements of Stores for Railway and other State Departments during the period from 1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934, as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till 20th December, 1933.

1. Section No. 1. —Electrical Stores and Electrodes.
2. Section No. 2. —Metal.
3. Section no. 3. —Tools.
4. Section No. 4. —Hardware.
5. Section No. 5. —Pipes and Piping.
6. Section No. 6. —Asbestos, Belting, Canvas and leather goods.
7. Section No. 7. —Paint and Varnishes.
8. Section No. 8. —Lubricants.
9. Section No. 9. —Burning Oils and Spirits, including Petrol for the State Garrage.
10. Section No. 10.—Miscellaneous stores.
11. Section No. 11.—Lamps and Lamp Fitting.
12. Section No. 12.—Paper for printing and office use.
13. Section No. 13.—Stationery and Drawing material.
14. Section No. 14.—Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

A copy of the sectional tender with the form of conditions of tender and contract could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) in advance which shall not be refunded. Tender form will not be sent by V.P.P.

NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner.

Bikaner, 15-11-33. 7506

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PRABHAKAR DAJI KHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 26 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Schedule No. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Foras tenure with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort and in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1177 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under N. C. Nos. a|13608 and a|13949 and New Survey No. 2|6908 and Cadastral Survey No. 247, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 5054, 5055, 5056 and 57(2) Street Nos. 297, 297A, 297B and 297 and bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the east by the land of the Improvement Trust on or towards the west by the property of Bansilal Narandas, on or towards the north by the Bellasis Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Improvement Trust leased to the Vendor.

SCHEDULE NO II.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring an area of one hundred square yards or thereabouts situate on and being a portion of land with erections thereon comprised in Scheme No. LIII known as Foras Road Street Scheme of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North by the property of the Vendor on the east by the land of the Board laid out on a passage on the south by the land of the Board and on the West by the property of Narayanlal Bhansilal with piece of land forms portion of New S. No. 6909(1) and bears C.S. No. 5231, Tardeo Division.

Bombay dated this 18th day of November 1933.

CHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7506.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners, on MONDAY, the 20th November, 1933, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.,

62, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By the order of Messrs. Chocksey and Co., Solicitors Attorneys for Messrs. Presidency Oil Co., Ltd., and on a|c and risk of Messrs. Laja Co., Lubricants. Messrs. D. Mistry & Co., will sell the various qualities of Ginning, Engine Machinery & General Lubricating and motor oils.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Godown of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co. At 7 Love Lane. Mazagaon.

For Particulars of sale apply to undersigned.

D. MISTRY & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMRAO MANGESH NADKARNI, of Dahisar, Borivli Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RAMRAO NANA GORAKSHAKAR, of Bombay and Santa Cruz Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, the undermentioned property which the former has recently purchased from the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Santa Cruz. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion thereof, by way of sale exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement, release or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Suburban District South Salsette Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1091 square yards or thereabouts being sub plot Nos. 6 and 7 under the development Scheme of the said Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., of Santa Cruz and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Dadabhoy Road, on or towards the West by sub-Plot No. 16 of the said Development Scheme now belonging to Mr. Raghvesh on or towards the North by the Saraswat Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by Sub-Plot No. 8 of the said Development Scheme now belonging to Mr. Baindoor Shivrao, which piece of land forms portion of a larger piece of land bearing Final Plot No. 82 under the Town Planning Scheme Santa Cruz No. II (Final) Original Plot No. 78A.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1933.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7507.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

NOTICE.

The sale of the two bungalows known as the "ROSARY" and "OCTAGON" at MAHABLESHWAR which was to take place on Tuesday the 21st November, 1933, at the Office of the auctioneers has been ADJOURNED and the date of the sale will be notified hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Penong Maru	5214	18 Nov.	26 Nov.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 dec.	12 Dec.
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Dec	26 Dec
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Dec	28 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

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MONDAY, the 20th Nov at 9-30 p.m.
Appealing dances by

SHAMBHUNATH

(Son of the famous Dancer KALKABINDA)
and

SHANTAKUMARI

ALSO classical music by SIDDHESHWARI.

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SHAMBHUNATH

His bewitching eyes, lively emotions, Romantic rythme will hold you spellbound.

Rush for your seats.

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TO-DAY LAST SHOWS AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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WITH

JOHN BOLES—EL BRENDEL

THREE DELIGHTFUL SONGS!

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Full Of Dance And Songs in Bengali and Gujrati

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PROTECT ALL STEEL WORKS

Karachi Demands Equal Opportunities Along With Tatas

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

In the course of a letter to the Secretary, Tariff Board, on the subject of protection to Steel Industry, the Secretary, Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, says:

Reviewing the history of protection to steel industry in India, it will be admitted that the object in view has not been achieved to the desired extent owing to unforeseeen circumstances over which the Board had no control. Nevertheless, the need for a fuller protection to this industry becomes more pointed by such slow progress, and my committee hope the experience so gained in the past will be utilised to advantage by devising some method of protection to overcome such difficulties as many arise during the coming period of protection, which my committee suggest to be seven years.

CONSUMER SUFFERS.

In this connection I am further to state that it has been brought to the notice of my Committee that certain articles (steel hoops 1/8" and 1/16" thick and steel angles of thickness 1/4" and under) hitherto not manufactured by the Tata Iron Company are protected under heavy tariff, the benefit of which does not accrue to the Tata Iron Company, and on the other hand the consumer suffers by these heavy duties. It is therefore suggested that the Tariff Board should see that the iron and steel articles not manufactured in India must not come under the protective tariff.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

My Committee would also draw the attention of the Board to the fact that since the passing of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act in 1927, there have been set up in many of the provinces new steel works and factories for wire nails, cultery, surgical instruments, etc., which being in infancy deserve to be granted equal protection along with the Tata Iron Company including provisions for cheap raw materials, concession in railway freight etc., without which they cannot stand foreign and internal competition even in their own respective provinces with the result that their growth is impaired and in fact some of them have to close down very soon after the setting up.

My Committee therefore strongly urge that equal opportunity and facilities be given to the small concerns too with a view to realising at full speed the very object of protection.—A. P.

LOCAL RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Weather Slightly Disturbed Off Konkan

POONA, Nov. 19.

Yesterday's depression over Madras Deccan passed out into East Arabian Sea as low pressure wave and weather is slightly disturbed off Konkan. It has caused nearly general rain in Hyderabad and local rain in Bombay Deccan and on north Madras Coast with a few falls in south-east Madras. Western disturbance is more marked to-day and has caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. A few falls are also reported from Tenaserim.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Victoria Point, half inch, Nokkundi, quarter; Gopalpur, Sholapur, two; Bijapur, one; Gulbarga, three-quarters; Hyderabad, Gadag, Coconada, Calingpattam, half; Pamban, Raichur, Hanamkonda, Madras, Coonoor, Kodaikanal, quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in Deccan and on north Madras Coast and extend in west Central Provinces and west Central India. Scattered falls will occur in south-east Madras and Tenasserim. Rainfall will also extend in north Baluchistan, north-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and Punjab and in Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

GENERAL SEARCH AT CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 18.

Police and military pickets continued to day, general searches of the people of all sections, ages and positions, not excepting even plain-dressed police officers passing the street crossings all over the town, and passengers from trains and steamers.

It is explained that this is a measure intended to be preventive of any revolutionary outrage and may continue for some time. —A. P.

Sir C.P. Ramaswami Ayer left for Madras this morning. He is expected to be back in Trivandrum in a week.—A.P.

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on 15 December, 2016

GRAVE ELECTION RIOTS IN SPAIN

Estates Of Dukes To Be Seized And Handing Them Over To Peasants

MADRID, Nov. 18.

Election riots have already broken out.

Two have been killed and many seriously injured in disorders at Granada, Valencia, Gijon.

As an eleventh hour move to assist the Republican cause order been issued for seizure of estates of ten Dukes and handing over the land to peasants. Catholics are undertaking an intensive last minute campaign with the aid of armoured cars from which wireless gramophones broadcast speeches.

The Pope has given nuns, who play important part in the election, permission to leave cloisters in civilian dress for the purpose of voting.—Reuter's Special.

COLLAPSE OF HOME TEAM

(Continued from page 1)

ket fell at 31 for the addition of 12 runs, and the third at 43 for a further addition of the same number of runs.

ANOTHER WICKET.

Levett alone appealed against Dixon when he played Gregory with his pads and he was given out. Hoon made some excellent shots through the covers, and was caught off one of these, which kept a few inches from the ground. Jardine fielding at mid-off brought off this catch in fine style (41-3-8.)

Elhence and Shaiq Hussain now struck up a stolid partnership for the fourth wicket and defied all attempts of the bowlers to dislodge them. Elhence defended with great skill against Nichols, although the latter was making the leg stump his target and occasionally scored with cleverly-placed shots to fine-leg. The game was very slow and when a leg-bye sent 50 up on board the home innings had lasted 100 minutes.

The fourth wicket partnership too added exactly 12 runs (the same as for the second and third wickets) and then Elhence was out l.b.w. to Townsend. The outgoing batsman had played with great pertinacity but after he had left Shaiq Hussain himself was out, after having withstood the bowling for 125 minutes for his 20. Shaiq Hussain made a half-drive and was well held by Gregory off his own bowling (55-5-20).

The last two wickets fell at one and the same total. Nasir Kureshi and Akhtar Hussain came together, and they scored by means some excellent forcing shots on both sides of the wickets.

LIVELY CRICKET.

Kureshi enlivened the interlude of dull and uninteresting play by pulling Gregory over the squareleg boundary and immediately afterwards Nichols replaced the Sussex bowler. With his second ball the new bowled clean hit the wicket to dispose of Akhtar Hussain for 10 out of 15 added for the sixth wicket. Akhtar had Threes in his score of 10.

Kamal joined Nasir Kureshi and they were not out at the tea interval with 6 and 13 respectively with the total at 85 for 6 wickets.

THE LAST LAP.

The game was resumed for the last time at 4-25 and if the M. C. C were to win they had still 4 batsmen to go out in less than an hour. They set about this rather promissingly because Kamal in trying a risky run was run out for the addition of only one run to the pre-tea total. (86-7-7)

For next the 20 minutes Kureshi and Hyderali held the fort without flinching, and scored courageously wrenever an opportunity offered.

Eventually Nasirkureshi with 2 through slips sent up 100 after the home side had been batting for 190 minutes.

Excitement now ran high because only 15 minutes were left for the play. The end was brought near by Hyder Ali throwing away his wicket by taking a foolish run when his partner had not taken a start. He tried to get back, but was too late and was easily run out.

LAST OVER

Jardine gave the ball to Nichols for the last over of the day. His first 5 balls went past the wicket innocuously, but the last official ball of the day shattered Habibullah's wicket, leaving M. C. C. victorious by an innings and 133 runs.

DELHI DIST.: 1st Innings.

Brittain Jones c Jardine, b Verity	9
Shaik Hussain st. Levett, b Verity	13
Dixon c Levett, b Townsend	4
N. C. Hoon c Jardine, b Verity	3
Kamal c Mitchell, b Verity	0
Kureshi st. Levett, b Verity	1
Elhence c Mitchell b Gregory	9
Hyder Ali b Nichols	32
Ryan b Gregory	3
Akhtar Hussain (not out)	7
Habibullah b Nichols	8
Extras	9
Total	98

Bowling Analysis:

	O	M	R	W
Nichols	6.5	1	10	2
Barnett	3	1	5	0
Verity	18	9	40	5
Townsend	8	2	14	1
Gregory	8	2	20	2

M. C. C.: First Innings.

Walters c Ryan, b Hyder Ali	0
Townsend c Ryan, b Habibullah	2
Barnett c and b Kamal	52
Mitchell c Shaiq Hussain, b Habibullah	109
Maharaja of Patiala, l.b.w. b Kamal	54
Jardine, b Hyder Ali	43
Bakewell c Dixon, b Kamal	16
Nichols c Kamal, b Hyder Ali	16
Gregory (not out)	15
Verity l.b.w. b Hyder Ali	5
Levett, l.b.w. b Habibullah	5
Extras	31
Total	333

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Hyderali	41	7	101	4
Habibullah	28	6	53	3
Dixon	8	0	40	0
Kamal	15	0	64	3

Air Conditioned THE REGAL To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Theatre Magnificent

THE MOST DELIC[illegible]UL ROMANCE SINCE "THE MERRY WIDOW"

A SYMPHONY OF HUMAN EMOTIONS & M.-G.-M. SUCCESS.

Reay Chamber's Tenants' Request

(Continued from Page 1.)

Horniman said that the action alleged was abitrary and cruel. To ask the tenants to pay more rent at a time when there was general depression all round, which made living a difficult problem, and when the prices were falling, was outrageous. The speaker was emphatic in his condemnation of the action of the Bara Chawl landlord.

Referring to his lawyer's notice the speaker reiterated that the Bombay Tenants' League would continue holding protest meetings, whenever it was found necessary in spite of threats from the landlords.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, moved a resolution condemning the action of the landlord of the Bara Chawl in ejecting 500 tenants and thus rendering homeless a large number of people without any justification, and recording the meeting's deepest concern at the high-handed action of the landlord, who had increased the rents.

ANOTHER NOTICE FROM LAWYER!

The mover of the resolution, who also, like the other speakers, had received a lawyer's notice, said that the landlord, who was afraid of his tenants' grievances being made public, had resorted to issue legal notices, hoping against hope that the speakers might abstain from attending the meeting, but, it had been proved to the contrary. The condition of the tenants in the labour area was deplorable and unless a strong agitation was carried on for getting the tenants' grievances redressed there was no salvation.

Mr. G. L. Khandalkar said that he came to the meeting more because he had been served with a notice, asking him not to attend the meeting. He having been in the labour area knew fully well the condition of the tenants of the Bara Chawl. He narrated in detail the history of the Bara Chawl, previous to the issue of the ejection order by the court. He denounced the action of the landlord.

TENANTS' REPLY TO LANDLORDS.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, supporting the resolution, said that he and his comrades had been hearing of Ordinances being passed by the British Government, in India, against people practising Civil Disobedience, and now the landlords had also started issuing Ordinances against the Tenants' League workers. If that was the attitude of the landlords towards the tenants' grievances, the speaker assured the landlords that very soon, there would be a tenants' association in every building protest meetings would be held everyday and processions would be taken out.

It was a surprising thing he added, that the landlords, whom the tenants paid for their maintenance, should not only take their money but issue ordinances as to how they should behave. The speaker challenged the landlord of the Bara Chawl to come on the platform and say that the charges against him were false.

After Mr. Kathade and Mr. Tarapore the Secretary of the League had spoken, the resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

At the meeting held subsequently on behalf of the tenants of the Reay Chambers under the presidentship of Mr. Horniman Sardar Jamit Singh moved another resolution urging the owner of the Reay Chambers at Reay Road to reduce the rent by at least 40 per cent and make suitable repairs to the building and employ suitable staff to look to the grievances of the tenants. After two speakers had supported the motion, it was put to vote and carried.

HARD LOT OF EDITORS.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, in moving the vote of thanks to the Chair said that it was a very hard job for an editor of a daily paper to be away from his editorial chair, for even five minutes. There ware several leaders in the city, who complained of some illness at a time when they were called to address a meeting or preside over it, but Mr. Horniman whom the poorest of the tenants could approach and get his support for his cause, had always been a tower of strength to the Bombay Tenants' League. In spite of pressing engagements he had readily come forward with his help, when it was for the cause of the poor tenants of Bombay.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Magsar Sud 3, 1990.
Muslim—Shaban 2, 1352.
Parsi—Khordad 15, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 48m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—1-37; 13-20.
Lowtide—7-39; 19-26.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 24th November, 1h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 2nd December, 7h. 1m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 21.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Hatchet Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Out All Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mad Cap" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"My Lips Betray" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Song of Songs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Easy Victim." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath" Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"The Only Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Son of India" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Storm at Daybreak." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ramayan" Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

DR. RAMKRISHNA RAO'S DISCOURSE:—Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao will give a discourse on the "Fellowship of Faiths" at Prarthana Mandir to-day at 6-30 p. m. when Mr. V. N. Crandavarkar will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Owing to break down of telegraph wires beyond Indian limits traffic to and from Colombo is subject to delay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:—A Special Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held in the Corporation Office to-day (Monday) at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1933-34 and any other business that may be brought forward, under the rules with the assent of the members present.

RAHNUMA I MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be deliveerd at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Road Fort), to-day at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) when Ervad Rustam Dastur Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Position of Women in Noroastrian Religion."

All are cordially invited.

RADHA KALYANAM:—"In connection with the Bhagavatham discourses conducted in the Asthika Samaj premises by Vidwath Vhushanam Swaminatha Sastrigal, Radna Kalyanam will be celebrated to-day at8-15 p. m."

PUBLIC ADDRESS:—Rao Saheb Dr. V. Ramkrishna Rao M. A. L. T. Ph. D. Retired Principal of Pittapur Raja's College, Coconada, will deliver an address on "The Fellowship of Faiths" to-day at Prarthana Mandir at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES: Professor J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in Ethics today 6-30 p. m. in Wilson College. Professors C. Batley & G. B. Kshirsagar will meet their students in Architecture to-day at 6-30 p. m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

DEPRESSION!

Who said Depression?

IF YOU KNEW

RIMPLEGARS

You'll forget all about Depression

THEY ARE COMING TO PATHE

SATURDAY NEXT

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.
6-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Relay of Music from The Pathe Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management)
6-30 p.m.—News available.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

Light Music—Shambhunath Maharaj (of Lucknow) with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices. Interval.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8-50 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Here and There" by the Globetrotter.
9-00 p.m.—"Christopher Wren."
10-00 p.m.—"World's Away". A family chronicle from the year 1812 to the year 1933, specially written for broadcasting by John Watt and produced in the London Studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation.
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Anywhere for a News Story: a talk by Mr. S. R. Littlewood.
8-5 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
8-45 p.m.—Gramophone records.
8-53 p.m.—Hunting Programme.
9-30 p.m.—Sonata recital.
10-00 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—Old Time Dances.

PRETTY WEDDING AT COLABA

A pretty wedding was celebrated in the Holy Name Church at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, on Sunday when Dr. Vincent A. Pereira of Bandra Hill, led to the altar Miss Mary Evelyn (Maisie) Pereira, the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bruno E. Pereira of Bombay.

After the wedding the couple entertained their guests among whom were a number of distinguished doctors of Bombay.

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS:—A lecture on the Subject of the World Economic Conference will be delivered by Prof. C N Vakil of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay, to-day at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.), at the rooms of The Commerce Graduates' Association, Wadia Building, top floor, Dalal Street (next to the Examiner Press Building and the "Free Press Journal Office), Fort, Bombay, when you are cordially invited to be present.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS, MALABAR HILL:—By kind permission of Lt. Col. O. G. Edwards V. D. & Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A F I will play at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day from 5-45 to 7-45 p. m. (S. T.)

MUZAFFAR AHMAD IN U. P. JAIL?

In the Legislative Assembly today (Monday) Mr. S. C. Mitra will ask:

(a) Is it a fact that Muzaffar Ahmad, a prisoner of the Meerut Conspiracy Case, is now being imprisoned in a jail in the United Provinces?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to transfer him to Allpore jail?

(c) Are Government aware that Muzaffar Ahmad is suffering from chronic appendicitis as stated by the Civil Surgeon, Meerut?

TO-DAY'S BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY

Sir George Schuster will present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to constitute a Reserve Bank of India and also the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes. He will also move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Indian Finance Act, 1931, and the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for certain purposes and also to introduce the Bill.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham will move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the application of the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy and also to introduce the Bill.

REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

To-day was the last day of the Reichstag Fire trial here and the court will resume in Leipzig on 23-11.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

MEMORANDUM TO J. P. C.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is understood practically all members of the British Indian Delegation have signed a memorandum to be submitted to the Select Committee, expressing the views of the Delegation on the salient points of the White Paper, making suggestions with a view to emphasising the reality of the responsibility.—Reuter.

MUTINY ON TANKER CALMED

SAN PEDRO (California), November 19.

The attempt at mutiny on the British tanker "Clam" on arrival from the East was quickly quelled. Thirty-three members of the Chinese crew rushed the bridge, demanding higher wages but the captain and a small group of British officers held the men off with revolvers until the arrival of the police who arrested the mutineers.—Reuter's Special.

SGR. SCIALOJA DEAD

ROME, Nov. 19.

The death occurred of Sgr. Scialoja, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Reuter's Special.

PATHE

THE FINEST CINEMA IN BOMBAY

THREE SHOWS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND SUCCESSFUL WEEK

OF THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON

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Listerine is non-poisonous, and absolutely safe to use. You will find many uses for Listerine. As a gargle alone, you should use it daily.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Kopran Tooth Paste Keeps teeth healthy and white!

AGENTS!

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WE CAN USE A FEW MORE GOOD MEN.

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Indian Interests Sacrificed For London Bond Holders

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Exposes Move For Establishing Statutory Railway Board And Reiterates Workers' Right To Strike

Delivering his presidential address at the thirteenth annual Conference of the B. B. & C. I. Railway employees Union at Dohad on Saturday Sjt Jamnadas Mehta Said:—

This is not the time or the place for detailing the fundamental difference of methods which divides the socialist from the communist A socialist will always keep before his mind the basic fact that a Trade Union is primarily and principally a workers' organization to carry on collective bargaining with the employers for improving the workers' standard of life by securing him a reasonable wage and decent conditions of work.

WHAT SOCIALIST SHOULD DO.

A Trade Unionist is not worthy of the name if he misses any opportunity of ameliorating the hard lot of the workers; side by side with these activities a Union is bound to endeavour to increase the working class solidarity and to combine with other organizations of workers to secure political power for the masses so as to transform the existing society into a new order of social equality and justice. For achieving these lofty aims the socialist will pursue the democratic methods of persuasion and education and will eschew all trat savours of violence and bleod-shed. So long as we keep these fundamental principles in mind we can go on working with a faith in the future destiny of mankind that will defy all disappointments and temporary defeats and will ultimately lead to the great land of promise where the mankind will come into its own. whom labour will cease to be mere toil and honest work will at once be the right as well as the duty of every able bodied human being Service will be substituted for wage-slavery; profiteering will make room for social well-being and the human race will be liberated for the first time to strive for its ultimate destiny of equality fraternity and spiritual development.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP.

From the audited accunts you will notice that the Union has been able. in spite of adverse ciriumstances to increase its members and also to reduce its expenditure. The reasons for this modest improvement are explained in the Report of the Central Council which I have no doubt you have heard with interest. It must be a matter of satisfaction to our members and propagandists that in spite of the crisis through which we have passed we should have been able to show such gratifying results and I am sure that the current year's Report will be even more inspiring and will record greater progress than has been possible for the year under Report.

OTHER CENTRES

You will no doubt be glad to know that the Bulsar Centre has been considerably strengthened and shows signs of increased membership month after month. Rutlam bids fair to follow Bulsar and we are trying to organise other Centres wherever workers are found in large numbers. Ajmere demands our immediate attention and I must request you to make definite arrangements in this Conference to revive the life of that great Centre which has been grievously set back by the communists. The Union on its part has tried to save as many Ajmere workers as it could from the Democles sword of retrenchment which is far more menacing at Ajmere than anywhere else. One place where we need to have a Centre immediately is Ahmedabad Junction

You know that there is an organization there called the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Association. Its president is Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and its Secretary is Sjt. Manilal Kothari Unfortunately for the workers neither of them is free to attend to the needs of the workers.

Several efforts were made in the past to amalgamate these two bodies without success but if unification cannot be achieved the next best thing is to carry on work wherever Railway employees are to be found on our line, and to enlist their co-operation for advancing their interest. It ought to be the aim of every one of us here as well as elsewhere on this line to see that the Union is strengthened more and more until its power becomes irresistible and until the legitimate demands of the workers are conceded without demur by the authorities concerned.

SERVICES OF FEDERATION.

As you are aware we are affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and our contribution to that body works out at the rate of One Anna Six Pies per member per year. You will agree with me that an organization which has rendered such signal service to the Railway workers during the last three years deserves greater co-operation and support than it receives. Remember that the work which the Federation and the Union are doing is not a bed of roses. even when a Union is recognised it does not carry us much further with the Agent and his subordinates. In almost all matters we received more kicks than six pence from the authorities. A sympathetic attitude is a very exceptional condition of things. Ordinarily a Union is considered more a nuisance than a help. It is only tolerated not encouraged.

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

At the Bombay Central the membership of the Union is considered by the Generol Foreman to be almost an act of impertimence and the District Loco Superintendent at Parel has yet to show that he does not share the views of the Foreman. Whatever cay be the general solicitude of the Agent for the workers as a class, a charge in the mentality of the Heads of the Departments and a little more of humanity on the part of the petty officials are required before they can be made to appreciate that the worker is not merely a wage-slave but has certain rights as a human being.

Resolutions will be brought before this Conference to protest against recent cases of this lack of sympathy In particular we are going to demand a thorough investigation into certain cases of harrassment and injustice done to the workers at the Bombay Central. Dohad, and Tapti Valley.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

I understand that revised rates of pay for the new entrants are under consideration. It is a mistake to imagine that they will affect only new employees. The present employees are sure to suffer in the matter of promotion; naturally there is a consternation among the workers and I therefore urge that the Union should be taken into fullest confidence before any decision is arrived at. The existing remuneration of the workers is by no means generous. In fact the retrenchment and the wage-cuts have made a big whole in their slender income, and if on top of these, a reduced scale of wages is contemplated the workers will be justified in demanding the fullest investigation and resising it to the last. The zeal for economy seems to be outrunning discretion in the Electrical Department where wages of certain categories have been already drastically reduced.

NEW LEAVE RULES.

I desire once more to declare on behalf of the Union that the new leave rules on the whole more favourable to the workers than the old ones and that some of the workers, owing to their ignorance have not yet taken advantage of them. I would therefore request the Agent that further time should be given to those who wish to make a choice of the new leave rules. Even the new rules are not satisfactory in all respects and we are consider-

(Continued on next page)

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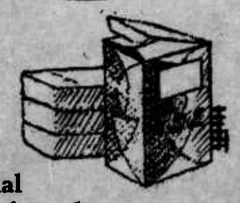

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PLEA FOR UNITY BETWEEN RIVAL WORKERS' UNIONS

Released Meerut Prisoners Appeal To Workers To Stop Quarrelling Among Themselves And Fight Common Enemy

An offer that they were ready to exchange views with the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union and if possible chalk out a common programme of action in the fight for the workers' rights, so that, use of violence between the members of the two rival unions might be stepped and the energy of the workers might be turned towards the attainment of their common goal, was made by the leaders of the "Young Workers' League" at a meeting held on Saturday evening on the Lal Bagh maidan.

The meeting had been organised by the young workers league to accord a hearty welcome to Mes srs. Mirajker, Jogleker and Ghate, the "Meerut Conspiracy" prisoners who were recently released from jail. Mr. S. P. Bhise presided.

Mr. Mirajker speaking first, after the released prisoners were garlanded, said that he had heard about the rival union making much of the difference that existed in the idealogy of the two unions. He had also heard that on occasions violence also had been used. He deplored the fact that workers who had a common aim of getting their rightful place in the society should use violence amongst themselves. The speaker said that the leaders of the Young Workers' League were ready any day, if invited, to meet the leaders of the rival union and exchange views and if possible remove the misunderstandings that existed, instead of continuing the quarrel and allow the growth of violence amongst the workers of the rival unions to go unchecked.

INTERESTS OF WORKERS.

Speaking about the work that lay ahead he said that the one main question before every worker was how to strengthen the cause of the workers. He suggested that the existing unions should be strengthened by getting in more workers to become members. He also suggested the creation of mill committees in every mill to safeguard the interests of the workers against the onslaught of the Capitalists. He also said that the workers should carry on a strong agitation for the release of the four Meerut Conspiracy case prisoners who are still in jail.

Speaking about introduction of politics into the Labour movement Mr. Mirajker said that the fight for political power and bread could never be separated and would always go hand in hand. According to the speaker those who were against the introduction of Communism into the Indian Labour movement were those who ran away from the fight at a very psychological movement. Communism was a necessity in the fight for the workers' freedom.

NO IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Jogleker speaking next said that the workers were mistaken if they thought by welcoming and honouring him as an individual. If they thought that they were doing it because he represented an ideal, then they were correct. The whole structure of imperialism had been based on individualistic philosophy. The introduction of that philosophy into the workers' movement was suicidal and would weaken the workers' cause. That according to him was the principle on which the rival union seemed to be working. Mr. Joglekar also repeated the offer made by Mr. Mirajker that he and his comrades were ready to exchange views and clear up the misunderstandings if possible if they were invited for a discussion.

STOP QUARRELLING

The use of violence amongst the workers of the rival union had not only weakened the cause of the workers but had made the workers the laughing stock of the Imperialists. He appealed to the workers to stop quarrelling among themselves, join hands and fight the common enemy.

He also dealt on the question of separating the workers fight for bread and political power and said that the Communist party aimed at the complete capture of all political power in the country.

After Mr. Jogleker's speech the labour leaders and workers went to the Dadar Railway Station to welcome Mr. Bradley.

INDIAN INTERESTS SACRIFICED FOR LONDON BOND HOLDERS

(Continued from previous page).

ing suggestions for liberalising them.

RIGHT TO STRIKE.

As you are aware the Trade Disputes Act is now under revision. Our Union has submitted an exhaustive and reasoned representation to the Government of India on this question. Chiefly we demand that the right to strike shall not be restricted by vexatious limitations, that the Public Utility services shall be clearly defined instead of being left to the discretion of the Governor-General-in-Council, that the reference to the Court or a Board shall be automatic on the application of one party and that the Labour Leaders and workers shall not be excluded from the membership of Courts on the ground that they are partisans if they are independent of the dispute in question. We have also stressed the unwisdom of including provisions prohibiting General Strikes in legislation of this character and we have demanded that the notice for a strike should not be insisted upon from every individual worker but must be allowed to be given by a duly registered Union on behalf of the strikers.

STATUTORY RLY. BOARD.

I cannot close this address without reference to two important matters. As you are aware, a fundamental change is being made in the Constitution and Management of the Railway Board through clandestine methods. There has been no demand in this country for a Statutory Railway Board and it is simply the insatiate demand for safeguards of the financial interest in London that a Statutory Body is being created for controlling our Railways.

It is an amazing thing that such an absurd proposal should have been supported by Indians but we must not forget that only such men were invited to London for consultation whose support to anything that Sir Samuel Hoare wanted was a forgone conclusion in a majority of cases. The interests most vitally and immediately concerned have been ignored. The Indian Tax-payer who has contributed 800 Crores of Rupees towards the building up of the Railways the traveller and the trader, who are the customers of the Railway Transport Service, and the Indian worker who makes it possible for the Railways to run are sacrificed to the Bond Holders in London. I have already made a full statement a few months ago and I am certain that the Indian Railway workers in particular will resist the imposition of such an extraneous authority on them and carry on the fight until the Railway Board is restored to the hands of the Indian Legislature and the Indian Government. The Statutory Railway Board is only one of the many important decisions being taken in London.

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SATURDAY NEXT

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA RE-ELECTED

Presidentship Of B. B. And C. I. Railway Employees' Union

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 18.

The annual general meeting of the members of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employee's Union was held this evening at D'Site in the Railway Colony of Freelandgunj when Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

The president delivered his presidential address wherein he dealt with the present problems dealing with the working class movement. The statement of accounts as put forward by the Managing Committee was approved by the House and Sjt. Jamnadas was elected president for the year.

Mr. Shantilal Pandya continues as Hon. Auditor.

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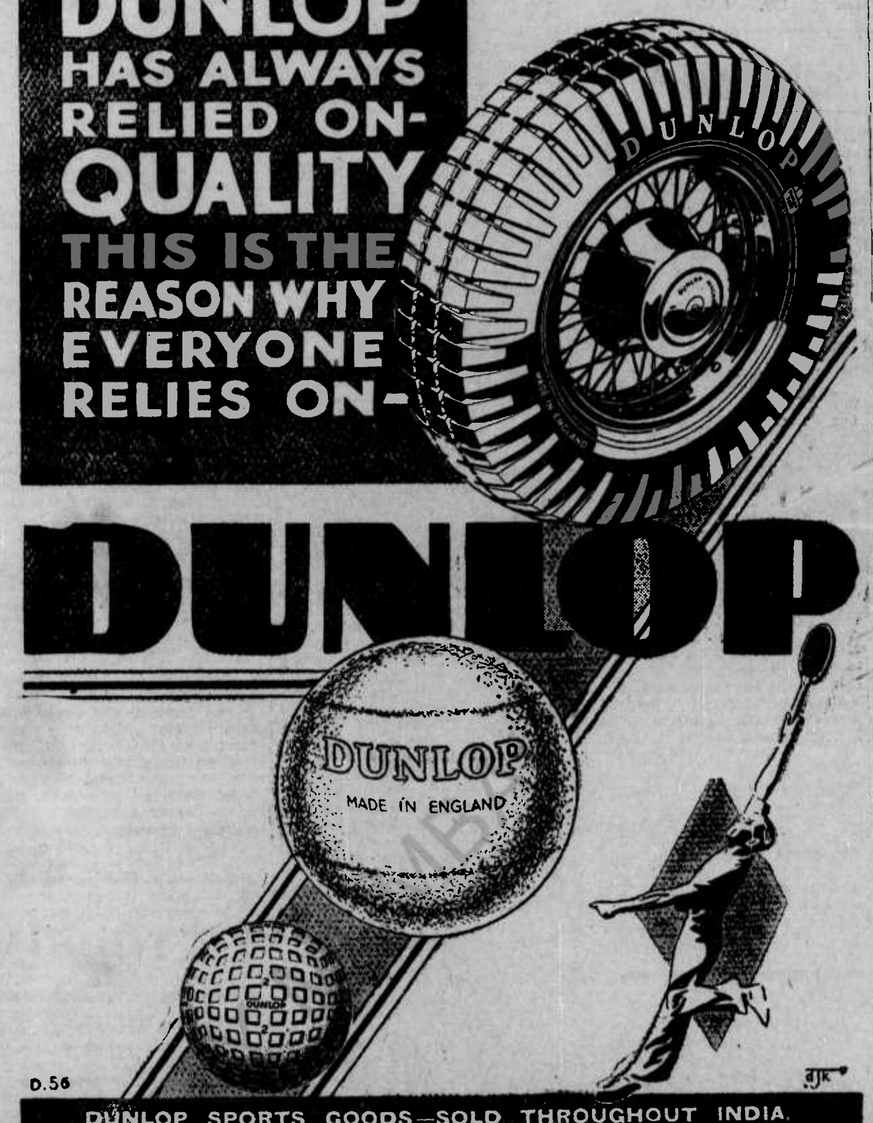

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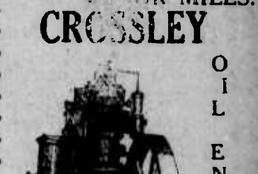

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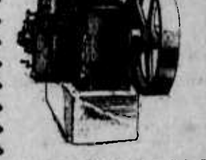

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933

WHY NOT DO SOMETHING?

The two statements issued by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. K. F. Nariman leave the country where it is, for while the former is content with the present state of drift, the latter wants the Congress to organise and take some speedy action to resist the White Paper constitution which is going to be imposed on India, whether she wants it or not. Both seem disinclined to do anything to make the Congress function. While it is easy enough to understand, though not to appreciate, the attitude taken up by the Pundit, we are surprised that Mr. Nariman, who realises that Mr. Naripicit in the present situation, is not taking active steps either to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, or of the Congress leaders to canvas opinion, consult them and take steps accordingly.

WHY WAIT?

The Pundit believes that the Congress is really functioning and that any demand for a reconsideration of the situation "means parlour talk and no action!" He says that if only 8 per cent. of the A.I.C.C. members sent him a requisition he would be glad to call a meeting. If he is willing to waive all technicalities, as he says, we do not know why he does not call a meeting on his own initiative. He must be aware that the present state of uncertainty in the politics of the country is bringing dissensions and dividing the Congress still more. What is happening in Maharashtra and Madras is bound to happen in other provinces, if early steps are not taken to consult Congressmen all over the country.

We are well aware that Congressmen have not yet sent any requisition to the Pundit for a meeting of the A.I.C.C. That is not because they are all satisfied with the present inertia, or what he calls "parlour talk and no action", but because they do not want to take the responsibility and are content to allow matters to take their own course. Only a few weeks ago Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressed his anxiety to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. but he has not done anything further. No doubt there are other members similarly situated who are equally anxious for a meeting but who do not want to take the initiative.

WHAT MATTERS

It is surprising that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru should remain in an atmosphere of his own creation instead of looking around to find out the real state of things. Is he content to continue to let the Congress "function" in the way it is doing now? What has been the country's response to the call for individual Civil Disobedience, that he should say that the Congress is not only not defunct, but is very much alive and functioning in many areas and is going to function despite all the repression? The present repression is there because it is a matter of prestige with the Government, as with the Congress, and as soon as Civil Disobedience is withdrawn the Government will also withdraw it. But we are not so much concerned with the repression, as with the country's need for some action. All that we are concerned for is that the country should work towards some definite goal, and not aimlessly follow the present policy of do-nothing.

TAKE THE FIRST STEP

Mr. Nariman says that, if the Congress will only bestir itself to "sabotage the White Paper and the Hoare Scheme, as it did three years ago to salvage the rotten, sinking, unseaworthy ship of the R. T. C." its efforts will meet with better results than in 1931. He also says that its old blunder may now be retrieved. There is much truth in what Mr. Nariman says, since the whole country is opposed to the White Paper and it would be a comparatively easy matter to organise and focus opinion on the W. P. scheme. What is more, it is essential to dispel the illusion that has been created in the world that India will be pacified by the White Paper scheme.

Why should not Mr. Nariman take the first step in this direction? Pundit Jawaharlal thinks that any talk of change of programme inevitably means council entry. We need not say that this is one of his delusions. So far as this paper is concerned it has never yet advocated council entry. We have always said that it is a matter which can be determined in the future and that at any rate it is too early to say anything about it. At present it is irrelevant and is only introduced in the discussion in the role of a red-herring. Why then should not Mr. Nariman and his other friends join hands and make an attempt to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. and make the Congress again a democratic body that it used to be and not an autocratic organisation, with the powe. centred in the hands of an intolerant clique?

What is the use of asking for inspiration or command from above, when Gandhiji has definitely stated that he is not taking any part in the Congress or any politics for one whole year? Those who are anxious for a change must take the matter in their own hands; otherwise they will find others coming forward to do it for them.

Abject Surrender

Though the Select Committee's report on the Reserve Bank is not yet published, it is an open secret by now that the Committee has surrendered to Government on most vital points. They justify their conduct by saying, as our Delhi Correspondent puts it:

> But for the fact that we do not want to stand against the grant of responsibility at the Centre, we would unhesitatingly oppose the Reserve Bank Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee.

The Committee ought not to have been frightened by Government's threat that, unless a Reserve Bank was first brought into existence, they would not concede responsibility at the Centre at all. Moreover, what is the value of that responsibility if to the many "safeguards" that already neutralise it the Select Committee add several more, calculated to injure Indian finances irretrievably?

Some of those who have written dissenting notes in the Committee's report are understood to have mustered up courage enough to warn Government. They announce.

> Unless the right of the Legislature to amend the Bank Act without dictation from London and to retaliate against those Dominions which discriminate against Indian subjects are straightway conceded, we shall, for the sake of India's self-respect, block the Bill.

But who knows whether these people, too, will forget their points of self-respect and support Government—to facilitate the grant of responsibility at the Centre?

The right to retaliate, even if conceded, may in effect be little more than nominal. It is not difficult for the Dominions discriminating against Indians to secure interest in the Reserve Bank through agencies that in appearance are Indian or British but are indirectly controlled by them. As for the right of the Indian Legislature to amend the Bank Act without dictation from London, the Select Committee members will have to wait long before that right is really conceded. Backboneless people can be easily got to believe that there is no dictation from London if the right to withhold permission from the consideration of any amendment to the Act is vested, not in the Secretary of State, but the Governor, "acting on his own discretion."

Make A Wider Attempt

The tendency to let things drift is now so common everywhere that it is a pleasant surprise to learn that a Hindu-Muslim Conference was held at Hyderabad (Sind) on Friday last. Though the conference was convened to deal with some local problems, its success may be helpful in promoting Hindu-Muslim unity in other parts of the country also. The precise circumstances that brought about the conference are not quite clear. But the resolution that was adopted by it unanimously shows that it had much to do with the allegations of a series of forced and clandestine conversations to Islam. The resolution condemned the conversion of minors and it is encouraging to note that it was unanimously adopted.

Sheik Abdul Majid, who moved the resolution, referred to the allegation that about one hundred boys and girls had been kidnapped and converted to Islam and that he would investigate the matter thoroughly. If the allegations called for a formal conference, they should indeed be investigated thoroughly and the culprits brought to book. It will also be wise for the Hindus to try and discover what defects in their society facilitate conversion to other religions on a large scale and to remedy those defects. The Hindu Mahasabha cannot better justify itself than by concentrating attention on this problem.

The speeches at the conference naturally referred to many other topics bearing on communal interest. But most of them seem to have been too desultory to focus attention on the right solution of the communal problem. Unduly influenced by the local incidents of the day, several speakers tried to make out that the political issues relating to the two communities were, for the time being, less important than the need for some agreement in social matters. But neither the political nor the social issues can be ignored with impunity. They are naturally interdependent and political discontent often shows itself in non-political ways. Responsible leaders like Sheik Abdul Majid should not rest content till they solve the whole communal questions in all its bearings political, social and economic.

Press Views

Why Is He Unwilling?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has denied the accuracy of the reports that he has called a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. We wish there were no necessity for such a contradiction. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has become indispensable for a pretty long time. Not only Congressmen from different provinces but a large number of nationalist organs have been loudly demanding such a meeting with a view to chalk out a clear programme of action and put an end to the present political deadlock in the country. One fails to understand why the President and the General Secretary should be so unwilling to respond to this demand.—"A. B. Patrika."

Significant Admission

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has at last made a significant and highly important admission. In the course of a statement made by him to our Allahabad correspondent he said:—"It is perfectly true that we are passing through a period of lull and the masses are not participating in direct action." A truer realisation of the actual position would make Pandit Jawaharlal go much further. Taking the country as a whole the masses never took part in direct action. As a rule it was confined to a section of the educated community. The lull, of which Pandit Jawaharlal admits the existence, is visible not among the masses, but among this very section of the educated community, which has always been the backbone of the Congress and all other political movements. If this section is not participating in direct action to-day, as admittedly it is not doing in most Provinces, how can it be said that the Poona programme is being faithfully and effectively carried out or that the country wants no change in it? What is the use of shutting one's eyes to facts which the whole world can see?—"Tribune."

A Misled Acharya

Acharya Ray smells a rat. In matters affecting the economic interests of Bengal, he has been so vigilant that the slightest suggestion of injury to his province would rouse Acharya Ray into action, but in his criticism of the move to devaluate the rupee, he has gone woefully astray, and we regret that his name should be associated with a protest intended to strengthen the claim of the Government that the 18d. ratio and its accompanying policy of exporting gold, are beneficial to the country. It is imperative that there should be a rise in the prices of our primary products and that our trade should be stimulated to the extent of attaining the maximum export surplus in merchandise for the purpose of meeting our external obligations. The present position is precarious and unstable. Acharya Ray says that while a free rupee might be of advantage to "industrial provinces" it would adversely affect a province like Bengal. The use of the expression "industrial provinces" is misleading and unscientific, because the bulk of the population in every province depend on the land for their subsistence and the raising of agricultural prices represents a common interest.—"Hindustan Times."

THOSE CHANGING SCENES

Though Time Passes Some People Stand Stock Still

By H. K. HALES, M.P.

With the passing of the years, each one with ever increasing speed, or so it seems as time goes on, old friends and acquaintances, the companions of our youthful days, occupy a larger space in our thoughts as we near the end of our journey. We are now looking backwards not forward. Alas, the old man with the scythe, who shows now discrimination between rich and poor, king or peasant, takes his yearly tool, and becoming more familiar whispers confidentially in our ear, "Your turn next."

EARLY MOTORING DAYS

As I look back along the dusty road of life's long pathway, to the days before the golden hair had turned to silver, I call to mind an old acquaintance, with whom from the first day of our introduction no angry word between us ever passed. Our frequent meetings gradually developed into a steady, genuine friendship which triumphantly stood the test of time. It was in the early days of motoring when we first met, as he stood on the roadside on the London to Holyhead highway, when my car, a crude, noisy, box of tricks, came to a standstill opposite his humble dwelling.

It was a simple act of courtesy which brought about our introduction, for, whilst I crawled beneath the car amongst the dust and dirt, my newly found friend held my coat, as he stood on the grassy mound gazing with interest at this new type of locomotion, the like of which he had never seen before.

EVER REMEMBERED.

A loose wire was eventually found to be the cause of the trouble, and the repair completed I emerged at last dusty but victorious, reclaimed my coat, remounted the car and with a wave of the hand in salutation I careered along the highway until a band in the road hid him from my gaze.

The scene of the first breakdown in one's first car is a place which is ever remembered, and always, without exception, on passing the spot I instinctively looked for my old friend, and generally his strongly built and sturdy figure could be seen silhouetted against the horizon awaiting my approach.

If time permitted I would sometimes pause on my journey and renew our acquaintanceship, especially in the summer time when the pause on my journey and renew our acquaintanceship, especially in the summer time when the scent of roses filled the air and the humming of the bees as they visited the flowers, the quiet rustling of the wind as it set the leaves of the trees in motion left delightful memories of the happy England in Victoria's reign. But times have changed since then.

DICK TURPIN?

We would sometimes picture the highway as years before when stage coaches with prancing steeds, postillions in gay costumes, conveying Ben Johnson and his friends on the way to Lichfield, or a chaise, full gallop, conveying an eloping couple to far Gretna Green, there to be joined in wedlock, by the village blacksmith, should irate father in full chase fail to overtake them. Perhaps

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ARMAMENT MENACE.

The decision of the Japanese Finance Minister to appropriate the huge sum of 2,017 million yen for the re-equipment of the Army and Navy is in accordance with plan, and it is apparent that the war party has got the better of financial prudence and economy.

We do not know against whom Japan is arming herself, unless it is the United States. The latter has already decided to launch a huge ship-building programme to meet the Japanese menace.

It is stated that the agreement between America and the Soviet was accelerated by the Japanese menace in the East, which is very likely.

In an armament race, the country with the longest purse will win and American resources are unlimited Nobody can tell where all this is going to lead; but it will certainly not lead to universal disarmament, about which they are prating at Geneva.

Is there any wonder, in view of these happenings, that the League appears to be breaking up!

HARDER TIMES AHEAD

Frantic appeals are being made to the Government to bring down the ratio to 1s. 4d. but they refuse to budge from the position they have taken up.

In the meantime it is having a serious effect on trade, and the Budget which is likely to be a deficit Budget this year will have to put forward further proposals for taxation.

Indian cotton which has already gone down, far below its intrinsic value, shows signs of further depreciation, and we wonder how in face of such a catastrophic fall Indian agriculturists are expected to bear further taxation.

The East India Cotton Association have already urged the Government of India to take some urgent measures, but there is little hope they will listen to such advice.

Harder times are ahead for India, and the people will have to prepare themselves for more taxation.

SHEER NONSENSE

Two more Bombay mills will close down next month and that will bring the total number of mills closed from the beginning of the year owing to depression of trade to 31.

Thousands of workmen have been and are being thrown out of work and the consequent loss to the cotton industry is incalculable.

It is intriguing, therefore, that the Bombay Millowners' Association should have consented to the reduction of the duties against Lancashire by 5 per cent instead of demanding more protection against all foreign rivals.

It would seem that a few flourishing Bombay mills have been misled by men like Mr. H. P. Mody into, committing the whole Association to a Pact which, if given effect to by Government, will be a severe blow to the whole industry and particularly to the weaker mills.

It is sheer nonsense to argue that there is no competition between Lancashire and India.

BELATED JUSTICE.

The formal recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the United States is an act of elementary international propriety, though very much belated.

With the steady waning of the prejudice against Russia, the world will recognise that there are after all several things it might usefully learn from that country.

Russia too will recognise that it cannot afford to flout international opinion and established traditions in its pursuit of new doctrines.

The American recognition is in many respects opportune. The sudden and brisk trade between the two countries will be helpful in giving a fillip to world trade.

Again, the disintegrating tendencies in the League of Nations may also be counteracted to some extent by the Russo-American understanding. Japan will have to think ten times before showing any truculence towards Russia.

FAULT OF THE SYSTEM

The Director of Industries in Bengal, Mr. G. S. Dutt, in a recent lecture asked young Bengali students to place before themselves the four-fold ideal of, knowledge, work, unity and joy, coupled with hard work.

While foreigners were flooding Bengal, he said, and were finding "avenues of lucrative employment" Bengalis were swelling the army of unemployed. This he said was a challenge to them.

But what can these young men of Bengal do? They are themselves the victims of circumstances, in the shaping of which they have no hand. They are sent to schools, and then to colleges and finally they have to knock about from door to door in search of employment, which they cannot find.

What is the Government's share in bringing about contentment in that Province? We need not dilate on it, for it is too well known. Is there any wonder that colleges turn out so many discontented men, year after year, without the ghost of a chance of finding any work.

The fault lies in the system, and it is only the authorities who can put it right.

Readers' Views

UNITY: HOW IT CAN BE ACHIEVED

From N. B. Parulekar.

Unity and unity alone has been on our lips and also in our pen for a losg time past. But the most unfortunate part of the situation is that no serious efforts appear to have been made or are at least visible to achieve it. All-India unity is as aboluteły necessary at the present critical juncture as never before and as it is necessary for all time to come. Therefore the attention of all of us must be concentrated at the present moment on nothing else but achieving unity.

For the present the only question before us should be how to achieve unity. Let us start, if necessary, a unity campaign for the whole of India and hold an All-India Unity Conference in which all parties can participate and our only aim should be to see on what points we can, without any difference, agree. When these points are settled, let us formulate a programme to be followed by all those united to attain those points. Let this Conference form an All-India Unity League in which all the parties should be amalgamated and which should direct and guide an all India programme. This should not and will not prevent any of the parties under the League to follow its own programme in its own way for achieving the common goal but when the work of these various parties comes in conflict with each other, the League should intervene.

Appeal To Employers

From Kermali A. Merchant.

You will be rendering a great service to tre Bombay Office Staffs by publishing the following in your valuable paper.

Managers and Directors of some of the Government and local firms at Karachi really deserve credit for the wonderful arrangements they had made in their office hours during the M. C. C's last visit in their City.

It will be a matter of great rejoicing if the Managers and Directors of Bombay offices will also follow in their footsteps and there by enable their office staffs to witness the forthcoming M. C. C. cricket carnival in Bombay. It is sincerely hoped that the Bombay Office Staffs will not be deprived of the opportunity of admiring the sound batting, brilliant fielding and marvellous bowling of M. C. C. players.

Over-Worked Clerks On B. B. & C. I.

From "Pro Bono Publico."

Due to the retrenchment effected two years back in the Metre Gauge train Clerks at Ajmer, Phulera, and Bandikui Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, their number was reduced from six to four. The result was that these clerks had to work each day from that time for twelve instead of eight hours as they previously used to do.

This extraordinary long period is neither just nor human. It is clearly in excess of what these clerks can be reasonably expected to labour. The amount of work which these poor railway employees have to put in during this period can be gauged by the fact that they have to attend no less than twenty-six passenger and six to eight goods trains daily at Ajmer. Bandikui and Phulera are also very big junctions of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The work at Ajmer is further accentuated by the presence of Loco and Carriage Shops here for preparing engines and Wagons. There are thus enormous calls on the resources of these over-worked clerks.

The Geneva Convention for labour has strictly limited the period of work to not more than eight hours. Why then this flouting of an International Convention? It is hoped that the Railway authorities concerned will fill up the above two posts abolished to mitigate the hardships of the present employees, failing which the Agent and Railway Board must intervene.

MISGUIDED PRIESTS AND BIRTH CONTROL

From J. D. Jenkins.

I have read with great interest Dr. D'Avolne's letter on the efforts of some Roman Catholics in Madras over the question of Birth Control.

The violent agitation on the part of our Catholic friends against Birth Control is curiously reminiscent of the religious opposition to the use of chloroform. The original and exceedingly bitter opposition to chloroform which, though happily now almost completely abandoned, remains on record. Your numerous readers will probably be amazed at, and perhaps some will stoutly deny this antipathy to chloroform on the part of religious bodies in England and the Continent of Europe and in America. But the account will be found in both the biographies of its discoverer Sir J. Y. Simpson—that by Dr. J. Duns (at pp. 258—261, see also pp. 220—222), and that by Simpson's daughter, Miss E. B. Simpson (at pp. 63--65).

As to the extent of this appallingly violent opposition, Miss Simpson, writes that:—

"A storm of invective rose against the new anodyne on the ground that it undermined religion." As usual it was "contrary to Scripture", the "work of Satan"—a "sin against the Holy Ghost" and all that nonsense. Indeed, Simpson himself took the storm sufficiently seriously to publish a special pamphlet against it—his "answer to the religious objections against the employment anesthetic agents in midwifery". He very effectively exposes the ignorance and bigotry of the clergy who led the agitation.

Simpson's pamphlet abated the opposition for a short time, but did not entirely quench it, for more than five years later, when Chloroform was for the first time used in one of Queen Victoria's confinements there was another howl transmitted to Heaven (or Hell) and murmurs were heard among religious people over the Royal Example. The Holy Father was very angry. Indeed, 20 years later again Simpson in one of his larger books (1871) argues against "religious objectors" as "people still worth powder and shot".

In England vast multitudes of "religious objectors to the use of Chloroform" remained till the end of the nineteeth century, and some remain to this day.

It is therefore not at all surprising to find ignorant Padres violently opposed to Birth-Control—as usual on "religious grounds." Like every other Reform, it is "quite contrary to Scripture," and Chapter and Verse are quoted from the Bible by these crazy objectors. These Roman Catholic objectors seem to hold views which are more out of date than those of savages.

Birth-Control, or the limitation of births, has been known and extensively practised even by uncivilized peoples from time immemorial. I would refer your readers to Lecky's monumental work: "Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe," and sufficient particulars will also be found in Prof. Malinowski's various books, and in Pitt River's "Clash of Culture and Contact of Races" and in Marie Stokes' "Contraception." But of course, all these books must not be read, must on 'no account,' be read by good Catholics: they are, like the Bible itself and the works of Shakespeare and Milton, on the "Index Expurgatorius."

Protection Of Wild Life

From T. C. Desai.

I have read Mr. Dadachanji's letter in to-day's issue of your esteemed journal.

It is regrettable that despite the efforts made by the Bombay Natural History Society no definite advance has been made for the preservation of the Fauna of our Presidency.

It is, however, gratifying to note that in Madras organised attempts are being made to devise ways and means for the protection of wild life and a competent Committee has been appointed at a public meeting specially convened.

When will the Bombay Naturalists emulate the example of Madras?

LIABILITY OF INDORE-MALWA DIRECTORS

Auditors Submit Further Report On Agents' Transactions

Continuous Large Withdrawals Made With Knowledge Of Directors

A further report by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Auditors, on the affairs of the Indore Malwa Mills Coy., Ltd. deals with the alleged "Manipulation" of accounts of the Company by the Managing Agents and Directors, which have already been described in their previous interim report.

Extracts are now quoted from the minute books and details given from the accounts to show that for a long time Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co. were debtors of the Company and not creditors as the accounts purported to show.

The Report further shows that the Directors must have had knowledge of this state of affairs. The Report states that the question of the liability of the Directors is a matter for the shareholders to take up if they so desire and for the courts to decide.

We quote below some of the pertinent passages of the Report:

INTEREST "ALLOWED."

Since we submitted our Preliminary Report on the affairs of the Indore Malwa Mills Ltd., the Directors Minute Books which were at Indore were produced to us for our inspection at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. We inspected the Minute Books from 1922 to 1933.

We would invite attention to the Agency Agreement Clause 11, which has been printed and annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. The said Clause reads as follows:—

"....And the said firm shall once at least in every calendar month prepare or cause to be prepared from the said books a true and faithful abstract or statement of all such sales, proceeds of sale, wages, receipts, and disbursements as aforesaid; and shall cause the same to be submitted to the Directors for the time being of the said Company for their inspection thereof at every monthly or any other meeting held by them or if the said Directors shall so require it, at any other time or times."

While the Agreement Clause 11 contemplates the submission of monthly statements among other things of Receipts and Disbursement, it appears that only two meetings of the Board were held in the course of a year, almost at or about the closing periods of the respective half years.

At the meeting held on the '5th of July, 1922,' five Directors were present, at which the Directors were requested to settle the rate of interest for the Current Year with the Company and the Agents for the year 1922-23, and it was resolved that they may be "allowed" interest at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent. per annum on the Current Account during the year 1922-23.

Attention may be invited to the word "Allowed" which appears throughout the proceedings of the Board meetings.

The resolutions, as they stand, would indicate that an impression may have been created in the minds of the Directors that Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., were financing the company, as it would appear from the word "allowed" being used.

Had the impression of the Board been that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. were "utilising" the funds of the Company, the proper words to use would have been "might be charged" and not "allowed". This is confirmed by a further resolution which states that the surplus funds may be invested with the Agents, and by implication it is clear that the words "may be allowed" would indicate that Messrs. C. E. & Sons Ltd. were financing the Mills Company and not utilising their funds.

At this meeting a statement of cash received and paid was placed, from which it appears that during the period 1st October, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, Rs. 5 lacs were received from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. and Rs. 6,52,250 paid to Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd.

The figures stated by us in this Report are all taken from the statement submitted to the Board as recorded in the Minute Books, and we have not verified those figures with the Financial Books of the Company, as we have confined ourselves to the examination of the accounts for the last five years only.

At the meeting held on "4th January, 1927," five Directors were present, at which a statement of cash received and paid was placed for the period 1st April, 1926 to 30th September 1926 from which it appears that Rs. 1 lac were received by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. and Rs. 1,40,000 were paid to them.

At the meeting of "26th July, 1927," six Directors were present, and they were requested to settle the rate of interest for the current account with the Company and the Agents for the year 1927-28; and it was resolved that they may be "allowed" interest at 6 per cent. per annum during the year 1927-28.

A statement of cash receipts and payments for the period 1st October, 1926 to 31st March 1927 was placed before the meeting which statement did not include "any" receipts for payments from or to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd.

At the meeting of "31st December, 1927" six Directors were present at which a statement of cash receipts and payments was placed for the period 1st April, 1927 to 30th September, 1927, showing Rs. 4 lacs received from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. and Rs. 4,56,000 paid to them.

INTEREST "TO BE PAID."

At this meeting of the 6th of July 1928, the Directors, were requested to 'settle' the rate of interest 'to be paid' to the Agents for the Current Account during the year.

We would invite your attention to the change in the wording of the resolution. In the former years, the words used were "the Directors are requested 'to settle the rate of interest" etc. At this meeting, the words used are "the Directors are requested to settle the rate of interest 'to be paid to the Agents".

It was resolved that they may be allowed interest at 6 per cent. per annum during the year.

From this resolution, it appears that wherever the word "allowed" appears by implication it 'is' meant interest to be paid to the Agents.

At this meeting a statement of cash received and paid was placed for the period 1st October 1927 to 31st March 1928 which statement did not include 'any' receipts or payments from or to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.

From the books of account for the year 1929, it appears that the various amounts deposited as stated above were withdrawn a few days after the closing period.

In the accompanying statement marked "A" we give details of the crrrent arrount with Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., from which it will be seen that while the account books show a credit balance of Rs. 43,791,-10-9 on the 1st January 1929, there were regular withdrawals by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., to the tune of Rs. 10,05,000 up to 28th March 1929, and after that date various sums of monies were paid by them which showed a credit balance in their favour of Rs. 260-9-0 on 8th June 1929. There was again further debit of Rs. 1,50,000 between the 12th and 14th June 1929 which resulted in a debit balance of Rs. 1,49,739-7-0 but with the payment by them of Rs. 1,60,000 the balance became a credit balance of Rs. 10,260-9-0, which was reduced to a credit balance of Rs. 8,283-9-0 by an item of interest of Rs. 1,977 'charged' to their account.

We invite attention to the debit entry of Rs. 1,977 in respect of interest. The words used in the Minutes, however, are "interest to be allowed", whereas 'interest is actually charged to their account'.

From the statement annexed herein and marked "B" giving details of the current account of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., with the Company, it will appear that whereas on 1st July 1929 the account opens with a credit balance of Rs. 8,283-9-0, on the 31st July there was a debit balance against them of Rs. 8,91,716-7-0 which gradually was reduced between October 26th and November 25th, resulting in a credit balance on the 25th November of Rs. 283-9-0.

Thus, while on the 25th November, there was a small balance to the credit of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., they had, between July and October, withdrawn Rs. 9 lacs.

It would also appear from the statement annexed and marked "B" that directly after this Board meeting which was held on 26th November 1929. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., again withdrew Rs. 1,30,000 between the 11th and 13th December, which resulted in a debit balance inclusive of interest of Rs. 1,49,624-15-3, as the amount due by them to the Company, and by a credit of Commission amounting to Rs. 1,78,092-5-6, the said debit balance was converted into a credit balance of Rs. 28,467-6-3.

DIRECTORS MUST HAVE KNOWN.

We enclose herewith a statement marked "C", giving details of the Current Account between the Company and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., from which it will be seen that beeween the 1st of January 1930 and 11th April, the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., withdrew large sums of monies resulting in a debit balance in their account of Rs. 17,20,532-9-9 on 11th April.

Various sums were paid in between the 6th of June and 12th June which reduced the above debit balance of Rs. 17,20,532-9-9 to Rs. 3,80,532-9-9.

At the meeting of the Board held on 12th June 1930 a statement of cash received from and paid to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., for the period 1st June 1929 to 31st December 1929 was placed instead of a statement from 1st January 1930 to 12th June 1930.

It was only at this meeting that, for the first time, in the cash balance Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., were shown indebted to the Mills Company to the tune of Rs. 3,80,000. As a matter of fact, between the 1st of January 1930 and 5th June 1930.. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., were indebted to the extent of more than Rs. 17 lacs which amount was repaid in bits during the month of June resulting in a credit balance on 30th June of Rs. 14,706 in their favour, as will be seen from the annexture marked "C".

We cannot, at this state, say whether the attention of the Directors of the Company was drawn to the fact that large sums of monies were utilised by the Agents throughout the period, but we would invite your attention to the Minute of 8th June 1926, at which a resolution was passed that the surplus funds of the Company be invested with the Agents in their current account with the Company. The Directors must, therefore, have had knowledge that such large sums were withdrawn from the Company by the Managing Agents, or, at any rate, had authorised that the funds of the Company may be utilised by them.

From the various exhaustive statements which are recorded in the Minute Books which cover nearly 50 to 60 pages for each meeting of the Board, we do not find any mention made in respect of these heavy withdrawals by the Agency Company from the Mills, and the "window-dressing" continued from year end to year end.

INDEBTED THROUGHOUT

From statement "F" it will be observed that while it begins with a credit balance of Rs. 14,147/15/9, it also ends with a credit balance of Rs. 3,269/9/3. The same is the case practically with the statements marked 'A', 'B', 'C,' 'D', & 'E'.

One can see at a glance on looking through these statements that throughout the period, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. remained indebted to the Mills Company for substantially large amounts, but that at the end of the half year there always appeared a small balance to their credit.

Evidently, therefore, when the Annual or Half-yearly balance sheets were published, the fact that they owed large sums of monies to the Mill Company was concealed from the knowledge of the shareholders and depositors.

It would not be out of place to refer to Article 117 of the Articles of Association which provides for 'true' accounts being kept at Indore and Bombay with a view to showing the true financial state and condition of the Company, and it is further stated that the Accounts shall be kept in such gooks and in such a manner as the Directors may deem expedient.

Article 121 of the Articles of Association provides for the audit of Accounts at least once every year, and Article 127 provides that the auditors shall make a report to the meeting, generally or specially, as they may think fit.

From the records that were available to us, we do not find any communication from any of the officers, including the auditors, of the Company, and we therefore are not in a position to say whether at any time any 'special' report was made by the auditors or whether the fact that the Managing Agency Company had utilised sums of monies was, at any time, specifically brought to the notice of the Directors or the shareholders.

DIRECTORS' "FULL KNOWLEDGE."

We have not seen all the files of correspondence, but we are informed that it was at the instance of the auditors that at the meeting of 19th July 1932, and at the meeting of 20th January 1933 a detailed current account of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd, with the Mill Company was submitted to the Board and the same was noted; that, on the 19th of July 1932, the Directors had not only noted the statement of current account but had resolved further that the surplus funds of the Company be invested with the Agents in their current account with the Company at the same rate of interest namely 6½ per cent per annum. From this it may clearly be surmised that the Directors had full knowledge of the withdrawals by the Managing Agency Company of large sums of monies, although in the previous years, such complete or detailed information may not have been made available to the Board, as the totals of sums received and paid to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. were only shown; and small balances at or about the date of the meeting, either in their favour or against, were recorded.

In this connection, attention may be invited to the Indemnity Clause in the Articles of Association. Article 100, printed at page 24, which provides for every Director, Auditor and other Officer of the Company and their heirs, executors, and administrators to be indemnified by the company against all losses and expenses incurred by him or they in or about the discharge of his or their duties, except such as happen from his or their own wilful acts or defaults.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

We feel that after our Preliminary Report which gave such detailed and exhaustive information with regard to the financial position of the Indore Malwa Mills, and the further particulars that we have been able to obtain on examining the Directors' Minute Books, etc., we have placed before the shareholders and the depositors the general outlook in respect of the financial position of the Mill Company.

Having set out all the fact and particulars as far as they were available, in our Preliminary as well as this Further Report, we would refrain from expressing any opinion as to the liability of any or all of the Directors or Officers of the Company in respect of their wilful default or negligence, as that would be a matter to be determined by the Court, if and when any proceedings are instituted.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, who went to Europe early in the year to recuperate, after a severe illness has returned to Bombay and resumed practice in the Courts. Mr. Talyarkhan has completely recovered his health and has been warmly congratulated by his many friends on his return in robust health.

Lady Sykes opened a Sale of Work of the Scottish Churches Women's Guild at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the Foundation Stone of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution.

MIDDLESBROUGH SCORES RIOT OF GOALS IN LEAGUE

Perfect Scoring Machine, Team Revels In Mud & Camsell Makes Splendid Solo Effort Tricking Four Men

LONDON, November 18.

Tottenham were very lucky to retain leadership and only their sterling defensive work averted defeat.

Leeds were an easy match to Londoners in speed and skill. In the first half they made unceasing attacks, but their faulty shooting prevented fine combined movements materialising.

No goals were put on before recess. Thereafter Leeds maintained desperate pressure and play was mosly confined to Spurs territory, but Londoners defence proved triumphant after havnig gruelling time.

STOKES BEATEN.

Arsenal's victory over Stokes was watched by 38,000 spectators. Their goalkeeper was very busy for the first twenty minutes in which Stoke were aggressive, but they failed to keep it up.

Hulme reappearing after twelve weeks scored half-hour from the start and Dunne increased lead before the interval. Visibility was poor in the latter half. Arsenal overdid intricate passing and slowed up the game. There was also absence of good shooting. John netted the third goal of the match a minute before time.

RIOT OF GOALS.

Only 4000 saw Middlesbrough produce a riot of goals after Baines had scored for Sheffield in the fourth minute. Camsell made splendid solo effort; he tricked four men and equalised. Ferguson netted three minutes later and Camsell two minutes thereafter. Warren put them further ahead and Bruce added two goals in two minutes, one from penalty.

Sheffield responded through Pickering just before the interval when the home team had six to two lead.

After changeover, Camsell and Baxter scored for Middlesbrough, Baines reducing lead for Sheffield. Then Bruce put on Middlesbrough's ninth goal and Camsell near the end completed tally. Middlesbrough revelled in mud and were a perfect scoring machine.

Phillips scored for Wolverhampton after quarter of an hour. Everton improved near the interval, Dunn equalising.

On resumption Iowton scored from freekick near the penalty area.

FIGHT FOR HEADSHIP AT BURY

Great fight for the headship of the second division was witnessed at Bury.

Grimsby were exceedingly clever at the beginning, Glover scoring for them in the second minute, but were later out-played. Tweedy was brilliant at Grimsby goal.

In the second half Glover increased lead, whereafter Bury again did the most of attacking, Bagley reducing lead. Matthewson, Bury centre-half, headed in and Jennings shot own goal.

NUMEROUS ESCAPES.

Brentford's smart combination was repelled by home team's splendid defence. Gunn headed in a half-hour after kick-off.

Play after resumption was keen and thrilling, both goals having numerous escapes.

It was scrappy "Derby" at Fulham, where Wright and Arnold scored for the home team before the interval. Westham committed many mistakes and lacked speed. Finch completed tally for Fulham but Iandells reduced lead.

NORWICH AHEAD.

Norwich increased their leadership in the third division southern section by defeating Charlton. Great fight was witnessed and sides were well-matched. Warnes opened the account for Norwich before recess.

Thrilling game was played on resumption, but overkeenness resulted in inaccurate shooting. Warnes performed hat-trick scoring twice in the last ten minutes.

Chesterfield resumed their winning way. Dando netted for York but Malam equalised three minutes before the interval.

On resumption Chesterfield were better in territorial exchanges, but their marksmanship was unsteady.

Malam scored a winner midway through in the second half. —Reuter's Special.

LEADS BEAT BRADFORD NORTH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford Northern 11, Leeds 12.
Bramley 2, Broughton 13.
Dewsbury 15, Hull K. Rovers 5.
Featherstone R. 8, Leigh 5.
Huddersfield 5, Austrians 13.
Hull 16, Batley 5.
Hunslet 12, Castleford 4.
Keighley 2, York 4.
Oldham vs. Salford (unplayed)
Rochdale Hornets nil Halifax 5.
St. Helens Recs vs. London H (unplayed).
Swinton vs. St. Helens (unplayed).
Widnes 16, Wakefield Trinity 5.
Wigan 22, Barrow 8.

THOSE CHANGING SCENES

(Continued from page 6)

Dick Turpin on Black Bess, holding up the squire and his lady for ransom at the pistol's point had passed this way.

Oft murders too it must be confessed had stained the whiteness of the road as in the darkness of the night—a stab in the back, a stifled scream, a heavy fall, and a crouching figure crashing through the hedgeside, looking back with sacred eyes, as if expecting the ghost of his victim to pounce on his shoulders. And later when the Bow Street Runners had tracked down the murderer, a body hung in chains would swing on a gibbet at the cross roads as a warning to evil-doers.

As the sun sank behind the hill, and a lowing herd passed slowly to the farmstead across the fields, we would commune in silence in happy content until reluctantly the journey north was resumed one more. My friend had seen many changes in his long and happy life. No wonderlust had ever tempted him to uproot himself from his native soil, but here from birth, to boyhood, through middle age, until frost and snow, and the bleak eastern wind in winter had left their mark upon him, but still seemingly unmindful of the fiercest storm, which sometimes brought a sturdy oak crashing to the ground, he carried on, unruffled and serene.

RAILWAY COMES

There came a time when the crack of the coachman's whip was heard more rarely and my friend would watch in vain for the rumbling wheels of country waggon, or horseman enquiring the distance to the market town. A silence came, the whistle of the train was heard which carried the multitude to their destination the highway was deserted save for some passing cart and a great stillness reigned. But hark, what sound is that which reawakens the solitude—the blast of a horn, which never huntsman blew. New life has come to the highway of old England, the fleet cars now rush at fearful speed and the road once more regains its long lost glory. And through the night with headlights glaring the products of Coventry and Birmingham are carried swiftly to the metropolis.

Through all these changing scenes my friend has stood unmoved and if he could have spoken would have held any audience enthralled by the narration of his experiences. Alas, my old friend has not the gift of speech. He was stricken deaf and dump from his creation for some ruthless hand, cruel and relentless, had engraven across his features the inscription "London—50 miles.'

CAMPHOROL
(Tablets No. 1.)
Invaluable in and after WASTING DISEASES.
Neurasthenia, Nervous disorder of Heart and Palpitation. Nervous indigestion and Neuralgia. An all Round Tonic for Ladies and Gents.
Obtainable only from:—
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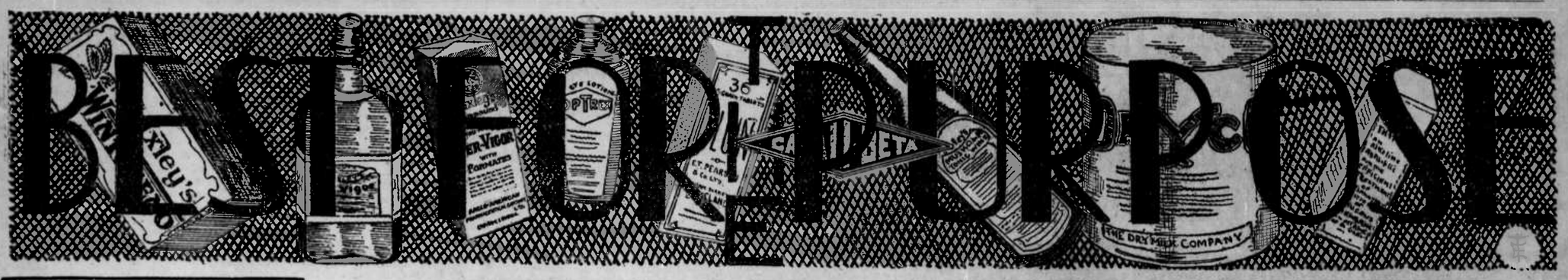

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The Sure remedy for
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THE TONIC WITH A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
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CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

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A positive safeguard against
PLAGUE, MALARIA & TYPHOID, ETC.
Kills Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, etc.
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Kalbadevi, Bombay.

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Manufactured by
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EYE LOTION
A New Medical Prescription for
DAILY OCULAR HYGIENE
It improves the sight and delays the need for glasses.
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An Alkaline Antiseptic for the EFFICIENT TREATMENT of inflamatory conditions of MUCUS MEMBRANE in all parts of the body
For soar throat & cold.
Obtainable from all Chemists.

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THE SURE REMEDY FOR ALL ACHES & PAINS.
Obtainable Everywhere.
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A Pleasant and Healthful Tonic
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A RELIABLE
A BEAUTIFUL
WATCH
INSIST ON
SPENCER
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THE BEST FOR HEALTH AND VIGOR.
It helps digestion and strengthens Chest and lungs
TRY A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

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HEAT
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DUKE'S
AERATED WATERS,
They are the Best procurable.

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Best for retaining Youth & Vitality
THE MOST POPULAR TONIC FOR THE TROPICS.
Keeps Down the Blood Pressure
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Once again we present to our numerous readers something that is unique in the way of Competitions. Simplicity is once again the Key-note and no difficulty should be experienced in taking off a substantial prize.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will note that there are twenty advertisements and twenty illustrations—a picture for each advertisement. Read all the advts. carefully and pick out the pictures to which you consider they apply. For instance, Advt. No. 1 is for the very essential TELEPHONE. There is only one picture which can apply to this, namely No. 17. Fairly simple? Well, work out the remaining, and let us post you your cheque.

RULES

1. After you have selected the proper pictures for their respective Advts., enter only the No. of the advt. against the No. of the picture as shown in the Entry Coupon.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 22nd November, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 30th November, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Advt.	No. of Picture	No. of Advt.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	1
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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GLORY surrounds the very name of Ajanta.
Ajanta is the very symbol of perfection of the monumental work of Oriental Art that conjures up the vision of an unknown age of culture and ingenuity.
The Ajanta soap is ingeniously made at tempting perfection at toiletry with a peculiarly Oriental character destined to be approved of by this age of culture and science.
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The Pepsodent laboratories publish

a notable announcement

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues.

1. **It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.**
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3. **It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.**

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

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Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

Main Minority Report Demand State Bank

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Besides the main minority report signed by nine members there are four other important minutes.

The main minority report enters a strong plea for the establishment of an out and out State Bank on the model of the Joint Select Committee Bill of 1927 or in the alternative a Bank on the Stockholders plan put forward by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Opposition in 1927, and approved by Sir Basil Blackett, the possibilities of which had not been sufficiently explored.

Arguing in favour if a State Bank, the nine members declare that the present Bill denies the influence of Indian politicians and confirms that of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State represents politics as much as the future Indian Minister, and hence the substitution of the one for the other does not secure freedom from political influence which is claimed by Government. Moreover, a State Bank will always command greater confidence within a country like India than a Shareholders Bank. In the event of a Shareholders Bank becoming a reality the authors of the main minority report urge that no less than three-fourths of the directors or members of Local Boards should be native Indian subjects of His Majesty.

LOWER RATIO.

On the question of ratio the nine signatories point out that it is part and parcel of the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank for India. Lowering of the ratio is necessary as a first step for raising prices. In view of the successful way in which countries like Australia and Newzealand have brought about a favourable balance of trade by depreciating currencies, India too should lower the ratio before the inauguration of the Reserve Fund.

Messrs. B. K. Basu and N. N. Sinha do not agree with the other members on the question of the ratio.

"EXCLUDE DOMINIONS."

An important minute is appended by Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya and Mr. B. Das, both of whom observed that despite India's currency being tied to the charriot wheel of sterling under compulsion, India is in no mood to accept paper sterling owing to the discriminating policy adopted against India by most British dominions. India has no desire to help these Dominions directly or indirectly in their financial credit. The two signatories insist that the Governor-General should notify in the Gazette the names of such dominions that should be excluded and observe that South Africa is a sinner in this respect and Canada comes next. They suggest that the Government of India should appoint a small committee to enquire if Australia and Newzealand can reallly be given equal facilities along with the citizens of England. For the sake of the National self-respect of India they desire that the Reserve Bank should not hold as assets of the Issue Department stocks or securities of such Dominions.

DEMOCRATIC PROVISION.

Proceeding both Mr. Pandya and Mr. Das make a caustic reference to their colleagues of the majority report pinning their subline faith to the desirability of distributing shares and voting rights as widely as possible. In their opinion the most democratic provision will be one share one vote and one person one vote. Regarding the constitution of the Central Board, they both insist that the Indian Deputy Governor should not be a superannuated person, for there would be no chance of his becoming the Governor. They also refer to public feelings against any I.C.S. man being appointed either Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank and remark that the frenzied financial policy of civilian Finance Members should serve as a grave warning against their inclusion.

Regarding Indian States the two signatories are of opinion that the Bank should not work as the financial agents of any State that does not manage its public finance on sound principles and that does not possess a sound constitution and administration. They urge the early revision of the present ratio and expect that the Central Board of the Bank should lose no time in making its proposal to the Government so that the latter may be compelled to take necessary measures for the establishment of a really stable ratio and a permanent monetary standard.

IN INDIA'S INTERESTS.

A separate mnute of disent by Messrs. S. C. Mitra, Azhar Ali and Bhupat Singh covers the ground traversed in the main minority report on all important respects. They draw attention to the fact that the present scheme of a Shareholders Bank does not achieve its main object of controlling and managing the currency and credit of India in India's interests, unless the possibility of domination by the Secretary of State is entirely removed. The Government, they argue can easily ensure the independence of the Board of the State Bank as they do in the case of the highest judiciary of the land and as they propose to do in the case of the Railway Board. They suggest a maximum limit of twenty thousand rupees for holding shares with a view to preventing concentration of shares and avoiding combination by domination by a powerful few. On the question of the ratio. They suggest the appointment of an expert committee, whose report should be sunsequently confirmed by the Legislature.

Concluding they suggest that Government should have the right to buy up all shares of the Reserve Bank after a reasonable lapse of time.

Sardar Sant Singh has a separate note bearing on the historical aspect of the Reserve Bank controversy.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Finally there is a note by Messrs. N. N. Sinha, Hassan Imam, Vidyasagar Pandya, B. Das, M.P. Merhotra, Gayaprasad Singh and Ramsarandas, on the constitutional issue affecting the Bill. They refer to the provision in the White Paper regarding legislation affecting the coinage and currency of the Federation. They object to amendment of the act being made only with the consent of the Governor-General given at his discretion, as they fear this might mean in effect the direction of the British Cabinet dominated by the London City or other foreign interests and influences. Unless this provision is modified they fear that the Reserve Bank will fail to work in India for Indians and by Indians. In the event of no satisfactory assurance being made they would recommend to the Legislature that the Bill be not proceeded with.—A. P.

PROF. SAYRE'S APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Professor Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of the late president Wilson has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

He is professor of law at Harvard, was adviser on foreign affairs to Siam, for whom he negotiated political and commercial treaties with several European countries.—Reuter's Special.

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THE UNIVERSAL SOAP
Washes Everyway

COLD
HOT
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WHATEVER
Be your method of washing NIXAL is just suited to it.
IT SAVES YOUR TROUBLE.

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is mild and alkali-free and it will not fade the most delicate of shades.

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is good for your bath too!

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THE BOMBAY PUBLIC

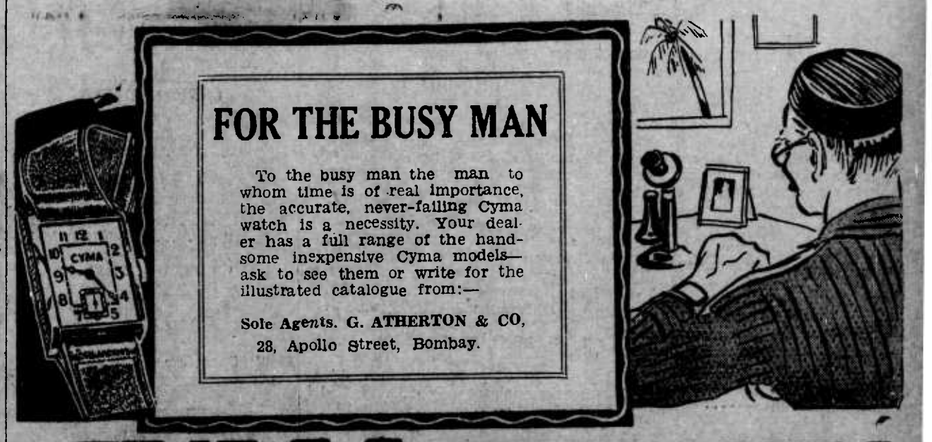
The ARVIND MILLS, LTD.

THE BEST EQUIPPED MILLS IN INDIA
For the Production of Fine Counts Goods

OPEN A RETAIL SHOP
AT
BHASKAR MANSION
LAMINGTON ROAD
ON
20th NOVEMBER, 1933

WE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL TO PAY A VISIT

JAGDISH & Co.,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To the busy man the man to whom time is of real importance, the accurate, never-failing Cyma watch is a necessity. Your dealer has a full range of the handsome inexpensive Cyma models—ask to see them or write for the illustrated catalogue from:—
Sole Agents. G. ATHERTON & CO,
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Ah! I'm tired of these PILES
I have used HADENSA and am now radically cured
Thanks to — HADENSA
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ANDHRA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SOUND and SAFE LIFE OFFICE

AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

HESITANT FEELING IN EXCHANGE MARKETS

New York Cotton Declines One Point

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

Weakness In Rupee Exchange

There was hesitant feeling in Foreign Exchange Markets. Dollar declined 4 points in New York to 5.24-3|4.

COTTON PRICES QUIET.

Liverpool Cotton prices closed unchanged, and New York Cotton, January Delivery declined one point, on Saturday, to 10.01.

LONDON 'CHANGE FEATURELESS.

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless. 3-1|2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £85-1|4.

WEAKNESS IN RUPEE.

On Saturday Rupee weakened in the Local Market. Forward quotation was difficult to obtain.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 18.

Previous close	10.05
To-day's opening	10.04
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	10.04
Difference	—.01

Broach A.M. Expectation Rs. 182|8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 18.

News of official recognition of Soviet Russia was very reassuring to market where prices showed slightly upward tendency, however demand was not sufficiently strong to stimulate trading to any great extent with result that fluctuations were narrow and far between. Renewed weakness of dollar also helped to maintain present level of prices but subsequent realising and liquidation pared down gains. The session opened with January at 10.04 i.e., one point lower. Market opened fairly active and prices advanced on some speculative buying with January touching 10.11. At this level some profit-taking and realising appeared and rate began to give way gradually. Towards closing prices again rose reaching yesterday's level and finally January closed at 10 04.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

JANUARY.

Previous close	4.93
To-day's opening	4.95
Difference	+.02
To-day's close	4.93
Difference	unchanged

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady on Saturday at a rise of 2 points with January 4.95. Sterling Exchange was steady but with scattered buying prices improved. Later with further improvement in sterling, there was some liquidation which wiped off the improvement and the market closed at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

American November	4.93
„ December	4.96
Egyptian November	6.66
„ December	6.67

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Owing to narrow fluctuations in New York cotton prices on Saturday, business in the local cotton market at night was on a small scale. Broach A.M. was quoted at Rs. 182|8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

New York, Nov. 18.

Previous close	5.20-1|2
To-day's closing	5.24-3|4
Difference	+4-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 18.

London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 5.24 but immediately jumped to 5.27-1|2. Thereafter the rate continued steady without any important fluctuations. Closing rate was 5.27-1|2.

Franc opened at 82.43 with slightly better tendency but here also no marked change was recorded. Closing was 82.65.

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 18.

Influx unquoted.
Withdrawals unquoted.
Gold (£6|8|2) £6|8|2.
Silver (18-3|8) unquoted.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 18.

3 months (1-1|32 p.c.) unquoted
4 months (1-1|32 p.c.) unquoted.
6 months (1-7|32 p.c.) unquoted.

FRANC RATE.

Paris, Nov. 18.

Previous close	82.50
To-day's opening	82.40
To-day's closing	82.65
Difference	+.15

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 18.

Previous close	5.27-1|4
To-day's opening	5.24
To-day's close	5.27-1|2
Difference	+.1|4

BOMBAY BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The local silver market opened easy at 56|8, 56|9, 56|12. Prices weakened on quieter New York and Shanghai advices, however, some speculative enquiry developed later in session and prices gave further ground on weakness in Rupee-Sterling exchange but rise was not fully maintained and finally closed steady at 56|11, 56|12 56|15. Gold opened steady at 32|7|9, 32|8|6, 32|9. Prices improved steadily on absence of sellers and weakness in Rupee-Sterling rate but reselling caused slight setback However, there was again good buying by option dealers and good advance was put up which was however lost on banks selling, finally closed at 32|8|6, 32|9, 32|9|6 for ready, Magsar and Posh respectively.

? ? ?

Have you heard the News of the day? UNIQUE is the BEST Insurance Company.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Chief Agents:—
Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CO.
33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMODITIES

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Nov. 18.

The Chicago Wheat market opened quiet with December 0.89-1|4, May 0.92-1|4 and July 0.90-3|4. Trading was quiet and featureless.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Wheat market opened teady with December 53-1|8d., March 56-3|8d. and May 58-1|4d. about 3|8d. lower. Only limited enquiry was in evidence without much doing.

TEA.

London, Nov. 13.

Indian Pekoe (0|10-3|4) unquoted
Indian Pekoe Higher (2|1-3|4) unquoted.
Ceylon Pekoe (1) unquoted.
Ceylon Pekoe Higher (2|3-1|2) unquoted.

JUTE.

London, Nov. 13.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent new crop (£14-3|8) unquoted.
Dundee (£16-1|4) unquoted.
Lightning (£14-1|4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 18.

Spot (4-1|8) 4-1|16 paid and buyers.
Jan|Mar. (4-7|32) 4-1|4 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 18.

Linseed Bombay (£11-5|16) £11-5|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£11-1|8) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£9-9|16) £9-1|2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (£9-9|16) £9-9|16 sellers.

CHICAGO RYE & OATS.

Chicago, Nov. 18.

Chicago Oats opened steady with December 35 and May 38-1|2 while Rye opened quiet with December 60-1|2, May 67-1|2 and July 67-1|4. Both rings show little activity in the absence of any enquiry.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 18.

Silver: Market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-days price.
Spot	18-3|8	18-5|16
Forward	18-7|16	18-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 18.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold. Bars fine per oz.	£6-8-2	£6-8-2

FASTING AND DARK CELL

VIENNA, Nov. 18.

A feature of the sentence on Dertil is that he would be required to fast one day every quarter, and pass in darkness each anniversary of the shooting. —Reuter's Special.

MADRAS YOUTH CONFERENCE

Dr. B. S. Moonje To Preside Over Session In X'Mas Week

Dr. B.S. Moonje of Nagpur will preside over the Madras Presidency Youth Conference, to be held at Madras in the last week of December. Dr. Moonje during his stay in Madras will be the guest of Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.—A.P.

ATTEMPTING TO MARCH TO RAAS

Six Volunteers Sent To Jail

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

A message from Broach states that a batch of six Congress volunteers was arrested while attempting to march to Raas village.

They were tried and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment each while the person who led them was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

London Stock Exchange

Featureless Markets

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 18.

On the Money Market renewed easiness of credit, which latterly set in, apparently checked the recent upward movement in discount rates.

This week's allotment of Treasury Bills created considerable interest by the fact of the average rate of 19 shillings being identical with last week's.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, business was restricted owing to end of the account. Apart from firmness in Kaffirs the markets were featureless.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Nov. 18.

Opening quotations on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday were as under:—

General Motors	32-1|4
Anaconda Copper Mining	16-1|8
U. S. Steel Common	43-5|8
U. S. Steel Pref.	79-3|4

LONDON STOCKS

London, Nov. 18.

The London Stock Exchange markets were generally inactive and the general tone was rather irregular. The Gilt-edged securities were dull and industrial shares were featureless.

EXCHANGES.

London on Bombay (1.5-7|8) 1.5-27|32.
Paris on Bombay (6.13) 6.14.
New York on Bombay (40.75) 38.75
Berlin on Bombay (1.01-1|2) 1.01.
London on Milan (61.18) 61.31.
London on Shanghai (1|3-3|8) 1|3-5|16.
London on Kobe (1.2-1|32) 1.2-1|16.

INDIAN LOANS.

London, Nov. 18.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£72-3|4) £72-3|4.
3-1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £85-1|4.
3-1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 £1-5|8 discount.
4-1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108-1|4) £108-1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£108-1|2) £108-3|4.
4 per cent New India 1948-53 (£102-1|2) £103.
4-1|2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£110-1|2) £110-1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £109.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Autralian Loan 1945| 65 (£100-1|4) £100-1|4.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2-1|2 per cent Consols (£73-1|2) £73-1|2.
3-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100-1|2) £100-1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110-3|4) £110-3|4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£110-7|8) £100-7|8.
3-1|2 per cent War Loan (£100-1|4) £100-1|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109-3|4) £109-3|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26|3) 27|3.
Douars Tea (48|9) 49|4-1|2.
Empire of India and Ceylon (27|6) 27|6.
Barnagore (£8-3|4) £8-3|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (Dol. 11-1|4) Dol. 11.
International Holding (Dol. 1-1|2) Dol. 1-1|2.
Hydro-Electric (Dol. 5-3|4) Dol. 5-5|8.
Electro Musical Industries (14-1|2) 15|3.
Pinchin Johnson (31|6) 31.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (30-1|2) 30|7-1|2.
Woolworth (New) Ordinary (95) 95-1|2.
Sweedish Match "B" (9) 9|3.
Dunlop Rubber (37 4-1|2) 37|4-1|2.
Uniliver Ordinary (25|9) 25|9.
Ford Motors (23|3) 22|10-1|2.
Cables & Wireless "B" (10-3|8) 10-1|4.
British American Tobacco (110 7-1|2) 110 7-1|2.
Carreras "A" (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (110|6) 111.
P. & O. S. N. Co. Def. (15 10-1|2) 16|3.
Distillers (81) 81.
Bradford Dyers (15 4-1|2) 15|9.
British Celanese (14 0-1|2) 14.
J. & P. Coats Ord. (61|6) 61|6.
Courtaulds Ord. (42 1-1|2) 42|1-1.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14|3) 14.
Vickers Ltd. Ord. (8|6) 8|6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14|6) 8|6.
Int. Nickel (Dol. 21) Dol. 20-5|8.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 18.

3-1|2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remained unchanged throughout on Saturday and closed at £85-1|4.

LONDON OIL SHARES

Venezula (33 11-1|2) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (48|9) 48|9.
Burma Oil (87|3) 87|6.
Mexican Eagle (11-1-1|2) 11.
Shell Transport (50 10-1|2) 51|3.
Royal Dutch (£21-3|4) £21-3|4.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (10|10-1|2) 18|9.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (25 10-1|2) 26.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydoorg (56|3) 56|10-1|2.
Burma Corporation (13|3) 13|3.
Rio Tintos (£18-3|8) £18-1|4.
East Rand Proprietory (36) 36|6.
Rand Mines (115) 116|3.

LAST NAIL IN 18d. RATIO COFFIN

Mightiest Of Governments Bowing Down To Nature

The following statement has been issued by Mr. A. D. Shroff:—

"Commenting on the deflated dollar menace, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Secretary, Currency League, states.

"The sensational depreciation of dollar is driving the last nail in the coffin of 18d ratio. The situation devoloping in the country, bad as it is as a result of the dollar crash, will make it inevitable for the Government of India to accept hands down the rupee devaluation advocated by the Currency League.

COTTON GROWER'S PLIGHT

"The Indian grower of cotton, wheat etc., has been facing the grim reality of prices not covering his bare cost of production. The new situation will make it impossible for the Indian grower of primary product to sell even at a loss, as the Indian market is threatened to be flooded by American produce. The repurcussions of cheaper raw materials being made available to competitive foreign producers will also strike heavily at our struggling industries.

"Sir P. C. Ray will soon have the satisfaction of importing cheap machinery for his factories, for the product of which he will find no market in India. Disillusionment for Bengali advocates of the higher ratio is as much a real prospect of the morrow as the inevitability of the Government of India abondoning their mulish attempt to keep the rupee pegged at 18d.

"Government have the notoriety of always doing a thing a little too late, and true to their traditions, they might be soon offering India 16d rupee, which no understanding India will care to look at. Circumstances have fully justified our demand for leaving the rupee free with the definite objective of fixing it subsequently at a level, where India would be secured a substantial rise in prices, say 1925-1926.

"BOWING DOWN TO NATURE"

"Nature is taking her own course, and it is no surprise that even the mightiest of Governments have to bow down to her commands, though they may momentarily flout the voice of the public which is after all the voice of God."

GOLD PRICE UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The gold price remained unchanged at 33.56.—Reuter's Special.

Bengal Iron & Steel Co. (4|9) 4|9.
Tata Iron & Steel (£110-1|2) £110-1|2.

Rupee Exchange Gives Way

Irresistible Demand For 1s-4d. Ratio

Choice Before Govt.—Reserve Bank Or Ruinous Exchange

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

BOMBAY SATURDAY, November 18.

The rupee-sterling rate which firmed up a little after the announcement of the decision of the Reserve Bank Committee, to maintain the existing ratio, lived, as expected, lived for a short period only. Speculative purchases of the pound which was a feature of the local exchange market for several day past, again persisted with the resultant fall in the value of the Rupee. Ready T. T. recorded the low level of 1-5 3/4 on Saturday, in the local market, and it is reported that local Banks were reluctant sellers at the ruling quotations for ready delivery, and the question for forward delivery was difficult to obtain.

CAUSE FOR WEAKNESS

The main cause for the weakness in the Bombay-London cross rate is believed to be the extensive speculative purchases of the pound, coupled with thelack of merchandise bills and Gold export cover.

WILL GOVERNMENT GIVE WAY?

There exists a feeling among several sections of merchants that whatever the protestations of the Government, they will have to give way before the irresistible popular demand for a lower ratio. The Central Legislature is meeting on the 20th instant, for the Reserve Bank discussion, and it is believed that the vote of the House will favour 1s. 4d. ratio.

NOT GOING AGAINST WISHES OF HOUSE

It is further believed that the Government with grace will not go against the wishes of the House, as they want that the issue of the Reserve Bank should not be wrecked on the rock of the much agitated Exchange ratio.

CHOICE BEFORE GOVT.

Either the Reserve Bank Bill for India (which is one of the conditions preliminary to the granting of the so-called Self-Government for India) should go, or the ruinous 1s. 6d. ratio. This sums up the position of the Government as it stands to-day, and it is believed that the Government will allow the ruinous 1s. 6d. ratio to go

WEAKNESS OF RUPEE

Mercantile Circles Do Not Attach Real Significance To It

LONDON, Nov. 18.

There was no disposition in well-informed mercantile circle to attach any real significance in the present state of international currencies to the weakness of the Rupee, which was an interesting feature in yesterday's foreign exchange market, says the "Financial Times" in a leading article headed the "Value of Rupee."

The article says, for several weeks past the Rupee has displayed an easier tendency, which was mainly attributed to the higher exchange value of sterling. India's favourable balance of trade in merchandise alone has materially improved in the past few months, but is still reinforced by continuous private exports of gold and there is no sign that these shipments, the value whereof since the end of September 1931 exceeds 116 millions sterling, are coming to an end.

STRONG POSITION OF RUPEE.

The "Financial Times" continues to say that intrinsically and technically the position of the Rupee is extremely strong. Yesterday's setback is ascribed partly to the sales by Continental Operators on an agitation for restoring the old 1s. 4d. ratio. It is, therefore, pertinent to recall that in addition to the Secretary of State's large sterling balances, lately reinforced by the proceeds of instalments of the new loan, the currency reserves also have been greatly strengthened.

The combined holding of gold and sterling securities in the gold standard and paper currency reserves amounts approximately to 62 million sterling, whereof some 33 millions is in the form of gold. As the metal is valued at the old parity, on the present prices there is hidden a reserve of unrealised profit of roughly 50 per cent. more.—Reuter's Special.

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Established in Bombay 1871.
UNPRECEDENTED HIGH BONUSES
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WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA
Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.
BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Endwt. Rs. 26
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply:
MANAGER.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.

December, 1933	9.97
January, 1934	10.04
March, 1934	10.22
May, 1934	10.36
July, 1934	10.49
Middling Spot,	10.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.

December	9.95
January,	10.04
Middling Spot	9.94

New York, Nov. 18.
New York 10-55 a.m.—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 18.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 35,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 12.00.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

	10-10 a.m. Saturday's	Saturday's Quotations Closing.
November, 1933		4.93
December, 1933		4.92
January, 1934	4.93	4.93
February, 1934		4.94
March, 1934	4.95	4.96
April, 1934		4.97
May, 1934		4.98
June, 1934		4.99
July, 1934		5.01
August, 1934		5.02
September, 1934		5.03
October, 1934		5.04
November 1934		5.05
Middling Spot.		5.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 18.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
November	6.66
December	6.63
January	6.67
March	6.73
May	6.79
July	6.85
October	6.93
Middling Spot	6.92

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 18.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta
Nov/Dec. per cwt 7/1-1/2 sellers
C & F Bombay
Nov/Dec. per cwt 6/10-1/2 sellers
C & F Karach
Nov/Dec per cwt 6/10-1/2 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov. 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8 nominal
National Bank of India	45-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	110-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	60 nominal
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or late:	82-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later	85-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	73-5/8
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952	100-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	109-3/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Nov. 18.
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot 8-3/16

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple),	4.08
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	4.23
Broach, Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.38
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.23
Oomra, Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.38
Oomra, Choice, (No. 1 Stapple)	4.53
Bengal, Good	3.35
Bengal, Fine	3.45
Bengal, Superfine	3.55
Scinde, Good	3.45
Scinde, Fine	3.55
Scinde, Superfine	3.65

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 18.
Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	18-5/16
Forward	18-5/ 8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 18.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1-1/16 p.c. to 1-1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

London, Nov. 18.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-1/2 p.c.
Gold bars fine per of £6/8/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 18.
T. T. London on:—

Berlin,	13.55-1/2
Amsterdam,	8.02
Brussels,	23.23
Madrid,	39.81
Milan,	61.31
Berne,	16.68
Paris	82.65
Prague,	108.25
London on New York	5.27-3/4

SEEDS.
London, Nov. 18.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton
No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton
£9/17/6 Nov/Dec. sellers
Rapeseed Toria (Hull) C.I.F. ton
£9/11/3 Nov/Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 18.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.
£11/0/0 Nov/Dec. sellers.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton
£9/10/0 Nov. sellers
Linseed Bombay (London) ton
£11/6/3 Nov/Dec. sellers

LINSEED OILS.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 17/4½ Nov. paid.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/3 Jan/Apl. sellers

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 18.
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. 4-3/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 18.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels 21/ Jan/Apl. sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 20/9 Nov. value
Wheat South Australian Parcels 23/3 Nov. sellers

Always and everywhere

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363b

Representative : **ROBERT BLAU** (India), Central Bank Buildings, **Bombay.**

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 10th November 1933.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Public deposits	6,91,52,000
Other deposits	76,23,28,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent liabilities	—
Sundries	1,22,69,000
Total Rupees	95,19,99,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government securities	45,56,18,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	66,09,000
Ways and means Advances to the Government of India	6,00,00,000
Loans	1,91,71,000
Cash credits	13,70,50,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,22,37,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	31,79,000
Bullion	—
Dead stock	2,59,13,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	64,93,000
Balances with other Banks	13,93,000
Total	73,76,63,000
Cash	21,43,36,000
Total Rupees	95,19,99,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£916,600
Advances and investments in London	£947 800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£107,000

Percentage 25.10.
Bank Rate 3-1|2 p.c.

MEMORANDUM.
LIABILITIES.

	Increase. Rs.
Public deposits	98,14,000
	Decrease. Rs.
Other Deposits	2.51.67.000

ASSETS.

Bank's investments	72,50,000
Loans	1,07,000
Cash credits	49,93,000
	Increase. Rs.
Bills discounted and purchased	39,91,000
	Decrease. Rs.
Cash	72,46,000

Percentage 25.40.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady for Ready and near positions during the week under review. Ready prices on the whole advanced by about 2 to 3 annas during the week. Forward prices fluctuated within very narrow limits. It is reported that business of about 1200 tons S.S. Begum at Rs. 4/10 to 4/10/6 and 600 tons S.S India at Rs 4/12 has been done during the week. It is also reported that business of 700 tons November and S.S. Cariagnano at the rate of Rs. 4/10/9 and 1000 tons December at the rate of Rs. 4/9/6 has been done during the week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York declined by about 12 to 20 points during the week. Raw sugar prices in London Terminal market also declined by about 4d. Java rules unchanged at around F. 4-5/8.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Both ruled firm for spots. Spot rates ruling there were Rs. 10/9/6 and Rs. 14 respectively.

ARRIVALS.

None took place during the week. S.S. Nizam is expected to arrive on the 22nd instant with about 18,000 bags S.S. Karanja is expected to arrive to-morrow with about 5000 bags of African Sugar. S.S. India and S.S. Ranee also expected to arrive on the 4th and 6th December with about 40000 and 12000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 15000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/4 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S. Nizam Rs. 5/0/9 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 4/12/9 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S Ranee Rs. 4/12/6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 4/10/6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 4/14/6 per cwt. F.B. H.
Shipment November Rs. 4/10 per cwt. F.B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 4/8/3 per cwt. F.B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4/8/0 per cwt. F.B. H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 17-1 per cwt.
Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi:—23/2 per six mds.
Belapuri Swadeshi:—Rs. 25/- per six mnds.
Cawapuri Gutaia Swadeshi:—Rs. 20 per six mnds.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

	£ London, Nov. 18.
Copper Braziers	42
Yellow Metal	35-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	15
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	227-1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 13
Varsova, Dirkee, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.

DEPARTURES.
November 19.
Masula, Mackenzie, London.
Golconda, Pynes, Rangoon.
Gambada, Brown, Calcutta.

LOADING.
November 18.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karanjia:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karanja arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with a general cargo, mails and 657 passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s mail steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with mails, a general cargo and 130 passengers.

S.S. Masula:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Masula sailed yesterday for London, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Golconda:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.'s steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gambala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gambala, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, November 18.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—3 pkgs. woollen rugs and 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2666 bags groundnuts R. Ratilal and Co.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—4 bales animal skins N. Azizulaoff; 2 bales animal skins P. Kelaty.

S.S. Durenda for Dunkirk:—880 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd.

S.S. Masula for London:—372 bags groundnut kernels K. Madhavji; 372 bags groundnut kernels S. B. Bhagvan and Co.; 9800 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 13 bales animal skins A. K. A. Rasool.

S.S. Tuscania for Liverpool:—70 bales wool raw V. Oomersey; 100 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 100 bales wool raw B. Harbhour; 8 bales wool raw S. Mavji; 33 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 100 bales hemp K. J. Kapadia and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 2716 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—8000 crts oranges L. Pragji and Co.

S.S. City of Paris for Liverpool:3200 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.; 1500 bags groundnuts oil cakes and 2100 bags linseed oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Glasgow:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 4200 bags groundnut oil cakes and 2100 bags linseed oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd.

S.S. Franenfels for Hamburg: 50 bales wool raw E. Manji and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales wool raw E. Manji and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Werdenfels for Hamburg:—2600 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.; 370 bags bone meal B. Ardeshir and Co.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—3375 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1345 bags linseed oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—2770 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.

S.S. Falkenfels for Hamburg:—2995 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—3465 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 1205 bags linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co.; 72 bales hemp H. A. Kathawala; 165 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.; 156 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—6090 bags groundnut cakes and 2660 bags linseed oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 1493 bags kardiseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Havana Maru for Dairen:—100 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, November 18.

S.S. Garada, agents M. M. & Co., from Coconada:—50 bundles circles.

From Madras:—25 cases books; 20 cases medicine.

From Calicut:—205 Q|c tea; 43 jottas coir yarn : 80 jottas coir rope; 109 cases coffee and 1500 pcs. planks.

From Tellicherry:—126 bundle canes.

From Colombo:—789 bags copra.

S.S. Maloja, agents M. M. & Co., from Sydney:—49 cases butter; 100 cases fruits; 500 cases dried milk powder; 180 cks. tallow and 54 cases dried milk.

From Melbourne:—190 cases provision; 110 cases lactogen; 71 cases dripping; 100 bags flour; 370 cases fruits.

From Dundin:—48 cases provision.

From Adelaide:—95 cks tallow; 375 cases currants.

From Brisbane:—24 caes butter and 60 cases provision.

S.S. Bankura agents M.M. & Co., from kordeit:—8 bundle specie.

From Bahrien:—2 tin gold 2 bundles specie; 6 tins pearls and 560 bags dates.

From Mohmerah:—200 bags gum.

From Breshire:—80 bags almonds; 216 bags almonds kernels; 57 bags attari; 328 bags gum; 55 bags gum insoluble; 41 bags gum tragacanth.

From B'Abbas:—123 bags raisin; 61 bags dates and 36 bags attari.

From Muscat:—1 bundle specie; 3608 bags dates and 320 bags pomagranates.

From Gwadar:—82 bundles mats: 21 packets dry fish.

From Pasni:—50 bundle mats.

From Dubai:—13 tins pearls; 3 tins gold and gold sovereigns.

From Karachi:—47 cases fish, and 31 bags dry prawns.

S.S. Jalavihar, agents S.S.N. Co., from Moulmein:—6489 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—10346 bags rice; 51 balcs cutch and 14 cases playing cards.

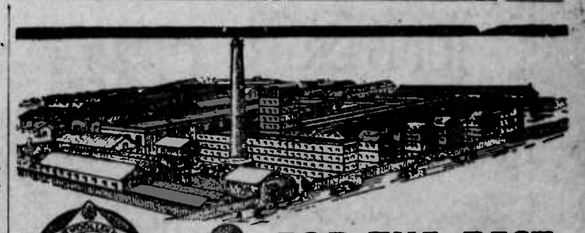
From Colombo:—30 cases dental cream; 36 H|c tea; 4104 bags copra.

From Tuticorin:—24 bales senna leaves; 75 baras cotton waste and 17 bales cotton yarn.

S.S. Gambadia, agents M. M. and Co., from Rangoon:—1803 bags rice; 146 bags beans; 250 bags rice bran; 203 pcs. teak squares; 240 pcs. teak posts; 1921 pcs. teak reefers; 790 pcs. teak planks; 2610 pcs. teak boards; 86500 pcs. teak scantlings and 701 bars pig head.

From Cochin:—66 bundles mats; 95 bundles coir yarn and 284 bundles coir rope.

From Colombo:—1971 bags copra; 120 cases fruits; 276 cases lactagen; 130 cks tallow; 300 bags beans; 44 cases malted milk; 14 bales wool tops and 32 cases brandy.



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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933

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DR. ZIAUDDIN CALLS DELHI SESSION "ULTRA VIRES"

Governor-General Himself Cannot Direct Simla Session Of Assembly To Be Continued At Delhi, Declares M. L. A.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad in a Press interview about the legality of the meeting of the Assembly says that he loaths creating any trouble, but the laws of the country must be strictly followed. The relevant sections involved in the issue are the Government of India Act, Section 63-(D).

Sub-Section 2 of the Government of India Act says that the Governor-General may appoint such times and places for holding the session in either chambers of the Legislatures, he thinks fit and may also from time to time, by notification or otherwise, prorogue such session.

The standing orders regulating the business of the Assembly are (1) The Governor-General's notification appoints date and place for the session of the Assembly, (2) the Secretary shall issue summons to each member for the date and place so appointed and (3) after the commencement of the session, the Assembly shall sit on such dates as the President having regard to the state of business in the Assembly may from time to time direct. In the standing orders and the Government of India Act together, the President can adjourn the session at his discretion, but cannot change the place for the session of the Assembly. This is the executive privilege of the Governor-General.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWER.

Dr. Ziauddin believes that the Governor-General cannot himself direct the session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced at Simla on Tuesday. 22nd August, last, to be continued to be held at New Delhi. The Assembly can be prorogued by the Governor-General under Clause 3-(1) of the standing order.

As for the argument that similar measures were adopted last year the Doctor said that an error committed in one year cannot be taken to be a justification for repeating the error.

In fact the meeting of the Assembly was illegal and the Bill passed by the Assembly at such a session or sessions, are 'ultra vires.'

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

In fact the so-called November Session was an unlawful assembly and not a legally constituted meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The collection of 25 per cent. surcharge sanctioned in the so-called 2nd Finance Bill of 1932 was unjustifiable and the public were entitled to refund, unless such action was validated by special measures.

As to whether he would move the question in the Legislative Assembly he said he had not made up his mind and would cossult his colleagues on their arrival in Delhi.

The question whether the issue can be raised by a motion of adjournment or by a question was also one, on which he had not made up his mind, but he held that a motion of adjournment can be moved as it was a question of public importance and of recent occurrence.

The New Era School party la tely visited the Old Fort, at Agra.

The New Era School party at the Saheli Bag Fountain at Udaipur.

BREEDER OF CONFUSION

What Board Of Chamb Of Commerce, Think O Roosevelt's Policy.

RETURN TO GOLD BASIS URGED

Recession Of Theoretical Ide Re: Price Index & Fixatio Of Value Of Gold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

While President Roosevelt was speaking at Savannah, pouring scorn upon doubting Thomases of his monetary policy, and hailing recognition of the Soviet as an aid to world peace, the Board of Chambers of Commerce, United States, was passing a resolution, condemning President's money moves.

Describing the President's monetary policy as a breeder of widespread confusion and disquiet, the Board passed a resolution urging an immediate announcement of the intention of early return to the gold basis with complete avoidance of monetary experimentation, currency manipulation and green-backism, and complete recession of the theoretical and arbitrary ideas regarding the price index or fixation of the value of gold. Reuter's Special.

SIR ATUL'S SUCCESSOR

Mr. Bramsnaes As Chairman Of I. L. O. Governing Body

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

Information is to hand from Geneva that Mr. C. V. Bramsnaes, Danish Government representative on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. has been elected Chairman of the Governing Body in succession to Sir Atul Chatterjee, who has retired from the Chairmanship after the termination of his one year's tenure of Office.

Mr. Bramsnaes was born in 1879. He started life as a typographer. While working at his trade, he studied political economy and social science and succeeded in passing examinations in these subjects at the University of Copenhagen. He became secretary and deputy chief of the "National Statistical Office" (1914-1924), and Assistant Professor "Social Affairs" at the University of Copenhagen (1921). After having been elected a Senator, he was twice Minister in Finance, from 1924 to 1926 and from 1929 to 1933. He is at present Director of the National Bank.

Mr. Bramsnaes was Danish Government delegate at the First Session of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 and has acted in the same capacity at every Session of the Conference since 1922. He has represented Denmark at several international economic conferences, and has published several books and numerous articles on economic and social questions.

TOUR IN N. INDIA

N. E. School Students See Places They Learn In Text-Books

The usual dull routine of the Bombay Central Station was enlivened by the boisterous voices of happy school girls and boys on the night of the 21st October, when the New Era School students received a great send-off for their tour. The company including the Principal and teachers numbered 75, but in spite of the number the arrangements were all orderly, as they were divided into patrols with leaders, a good example of school discipline in practice.

Chitorgadh, the shrine of Rajput heroism was the first place of interest to be visited. Students felt a thrill when they actually stood on the spot that they had heard so much about in their history text-books, the spot where Padmini with her 3,000 companions bravely plunged into the flames to maintain an unsullied reputation; and where the undaunted Rajput nurse Panna, substituted her own child for slaughter to save a prince.

FAIRY DREAMS COME TRUE!

Udaipur, with its lake palaces, was to the younger children something like the materialising of their dreams of fairy castles described in the Arabian Nights.

Ajmere exhibited a contrast between the mighty works of Nature in the form of huge mountains on the one hand and the achievements of the great Moghuls on the other in the form of Shah Jahan's Gardens of Pleasure.

Jaipur has an Observatory, Museum and School of Arts that gave instructive and educational information to the students.

AGRA AND DELHI.

Agra and Delhi have been seen and described to such an extent by tourists and others that the visitor seems to have nothing to do but to rush through a list of places. But to school-boys and school-girls these places have a different attraction. The Taj, the Kutub Minar, Fatehpur Sikri, and other famous sights there are not merely names and "wonderful sights" as tourists call them, but each one of them has a great significance to the student who has come across them before in the abstract in history text-book.

The value of such a trip is indeed great.

TRIAL ADJOURNED

Kamladevi Chattopadhya Arriving In Bombay On Monday

BEZWADA, Nov. 18.

The trial of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya under section 108, Cr. P. C., which has been transferred from Gudivada to Nuzvid, Kistna District, was taken up by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Nuzivad to-day.

The case against Kaleswar Rao being of similar nature has been clubbed with the trial of Mrs. Chattopadhaya and adjourned to December 12.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya is reaching Bombay on Monday morning.—A.P.

DR. MISS P. M. PANDIT DEAD

Front Rank Social Worker In Bombay Suburbs

(Srom A Local Correspondent.)

I regret to announce the sad and untimely death of Dr. Miss Prabhacati Mangeshrao Pandit on 18th November at a very early age of 26. She was a L.C.P.S. and soon after obtaining her diploma she was appointed a medical officer at Buldana, which post, however, she had to resign owing to ill-health. On her return to the City, she was put in charge of Dr. Ajankya's Maternity Home at Khar, which institution she conducted for 2 years.

During the time that she was there she became very popular and attracted many patients to the Hospital by her methodical, sympathetic and systematic manner of working from Santa Cruz, Andheri and other neighbouring suburbs. A silent worker and sympathetic doctor her treatment of the patients was highly appreciated both by the medical world and general public. She, however, resigned her post and plunged into the Civil Disobedience Movement, in 1932. She was sentenced for 6 months and confined in Thana Jail

IN JAIL.

Inside the jail she helped the authorities in rendering medical help to co-prisoners, some of whom she treated for typhoid and pneumonia. She had lost 30 lbs. in weight when she was released and had to rest for four months to recoupe her health.

Outside the jail again, she continued her mission of good work and rendered free medical help to the poor and patients of Ranmkrishna Ashram at Khar. The immediate cause of her death was septic poisoning through the effects of which she died after a week's illness, appears to have been contracted during an operation performed by her on a patient. Her pre-mature death has left a great gap in the ranks of the social workers of Bombay Suburbs where the paucity of such workers is marked.

She leaves behind her an old father and mother, sisters and brothers and a large number of peahents are friends to mourn her loss.

RESTRAINT ORDER ON PRESIDENT

Karwar Judge On Kanara Dt. Local Board Proceedings

KARWAR, Nov. 17.

In connection with the suit filed in the Court of the Karwar Sub-Judge against Mr. G. S. Gangoli, M.L.C., as President of the Kanara District Local Board, to have it declared that the proceedings of the special general meeting of the Board recently held under his presidentship were illegal, the Court to-day on the application of the plaintiff Mr. D. S. Naik, member of the D.L.B., granted an injunction on (1) the President Mr. Gangoli, (2) the District Board, and (3) Mr. Parvatikar, the person sought to be appointed to the post of the Administrative Officer of the School Board, restraining the first two from acting on the resolution of the Board in favour of the last named, and the last named from taking charge of the office, pending the disposal of the suit.

DETRIMENTAL TO RURAL POPULATION

Cawnpore Public Meeting Demands Adoption Of 16d. Ratio

CAWNPORE, Nov. 18.

Speeches against the 18-d ratio were delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Currency League of India. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, C.I.E. was in the chair and a number of European and Indian businessmen attended.

The President said that agriculturists in India suffered mostly because of the 18-d ratio.

Mr. A. Hoon, M.L.A., the first speaker explained the intricacies of the ratio question and declared that the 18-d ratio was disadvantageous to India's rural population.

Lt. Sodhbans stressed the necessity of de-linking the rupee from sterling.

Mr. T. Gavin Jones spoke at length explaining the details of the question.

Mr. Kelkar referred to the details of exports and to the losses arising from the 18-d ratio.

The President in his closing remarks pointed out the necessity of Government adopting the 16 d ratio.—A.P.

"DEPOSIT IN CASH RS. 10,000"

Anand Bazar Patrika Permitted To File Fresh Declaration

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

On applications made by Mr. Satyendra Nath Mazumdar, printer and publisher, "Anandabazar Patrika" and Mr. Jagadish Mukherji, keeper of the Anandabazar press, for permission to file a fresh declaration for the paper, as the Government had forfeited Rs. 2,000 out of their security deposits, the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed order permitting them to file a fresh declaration and ordering them to furnish a cash security of Rs. 10,000.

The Magistrate granted time till 24th November.

As this is the second time that the security money of the paper had been forfeited, an application under the provisions of the Press Emergency Powers Act was made to Government who referred the application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

NO SUGGESTION TO LEAVE CONGRESS

What Mr. Satyamurti Wrote To Swami Govindanand

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurthi writes.

I find that Swami Govindanand has replied to my letter to him. I am, therefore, releasing for publication my letter to him and to other friends. It will be noticed that in that letter I have 'not' suggested we should give up Congress organisation now and join them latter. The accompanying is the letter:

"My Dear Friend, You will have seen from the newspapers that a new party, called the Congress-Swaraj Party, has been formed in Madras, with the object of carrying on normal political work, and of contesting the election to Local Bodies and Legislatures. I expect you agree with the aims and objects of the party: if so, I request you to kindly let me know your agreement, and your suggestions if any, for improvement in the policy or programme of the party.

"HIGHLY USEFUL" MEETING.

"It is felt that an All-India meeting of friends who agree may be useful and will help the formation of all India Congress-Swaraj Party. The meeting may be held some time about the middle of December in Calcutta. I consider myself that such a meeting will be highly useful. Do you agree, and will you kindly make it convenient to attend the same?

"If such a party has not been formed in your province already, I request you to kindly take steps to form one immediately, so that we may all meet as representatives of Provincial parties in Calcutta. I shall be obliged by a line in reply at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards, Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) S. SATYAMURTHI."—A.P.

TO CHECK INFLUX OF PLAGUE GE...

Travancore Assembly Sa... tions Rs. 6,250

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 18.

The State Assembly unanimously carried a motion for the grant of a contribution to the Madras Public Health Department of Rs. 6,250 in connection with the plague recrudescence enquiry in Cumbum valley.

Dr. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary, moving the grant said that the Madras Government asked the Travancore Government to contribute half the cost of the experiment in fumigation of rats so as to exterminate plague germs. The Travancore Government were of the opinion that if this experiment was carried out in the Cumbum Valley, which was the frontier of Travancore, all possibilities of plague germs being imported into Travancore would be removed and there was a possibility of saving the major portion of present expenditure by the Travancore Government on measure to combat pleague.—A.P.

ANNUL BALFOUR DECLARATION

Allahabad Muslim Public Demand

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

At a public meeting of Muslims of Allahabad with Maulana Mohmed Faruqui in the chair a number of resolutions on the Palestine problem were passed. "inter alia" supporting the demand of the whole Arab world for the annulment of the Balfour Declaration, appealing to all Eastern Nations to offer united opposition to the building of the Jewish National Home as a stronghold of Western Imperialism at the entrance to the Eastern world and urging the League of Nations to appoint a commission of enquiry in connection with recent firings in Palestine.—A. P.

WAGE WAR AGAINST COMMUNALISM

Gaya Muslim Leader Congratulates Jawaharlal

(From A Correspondent)

GAYA, Nov. 18.

Moulana Ahamedsaid Nazim, Jamiat-ul-ulama-Hind has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

I congratulate you for your brave and strong comment on the Hindu Mahasabha in the course of your recent speech at Benares. Our difficulties, in my opinion, cannot the remedied unless we will not wage war bravely against communalism. I hope every Hindu patriot and nationalist leader will follow your example.

CONVOCATION POSTPONED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The convocation of the Allahabad University fixed for 25th November has been postponed to 16th December to enable Sir Malcolm Hailey to preside as Chancellor.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will deliver the Convocation address and the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Sir Malcolm Hailey.—A. P.

GOVT. BAN EXPORTATION OF TEA SEEDS

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 18.

At question-time in the State Assembly, the Development Secretary said that the Government of Travancore by a Customs Notification had prohibited the exportation of tea seeds to foreign countries from 7th June, 1933, following a similar ban imposed by the Government of India.—A.P.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.

One Bedouin Salem el Arabi has been sentenced to hard labour for life, with two others to 15 years' hard labour for the murder of the aircraftsman Howard.—Reuter's Special.

3 TONS OF SMUGGLED OPIUM.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 18.

Three tons of opium in cases were discovered by the police in a villa. Three Frenchmen have been arrested.

The authorities have been baffled how such a huge quantity could have been smuggled ashore. —Reuter's Special.

PERVERSE METHODS OF BIRTH CONTROL

Editor Of "Sind Medical Journal" Contends They Are Physically Harmful

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

Vehement condemnation of the modern methods of birth control or rather prevention as it should be rightly termed made by Doctor H. J. Wania, editor of the "Sind Medical Journal" and ex-President of the Sind Medical Union last night in the Medical Union Debate. Dr. Wania said, birth-control methods are physically harmful as they do affect the health due to incomplete satisfaction of normal desires. He added the methods are morally wrong and naturally perverse as they allow marital pleasures and privileges without responsibilities even amongst well-to-do and healthy, encourage promiscuity without fear of any social disgrace and economically undesirable, unnecessary or inexpedient.—A.P.

GERMAN OFFER TO ACHARYA RAY

Strengthening Intellectual Bond With India

Prof. F. Muller, Geh, Rat. Prof. of Medicine President, Deutsche Akadenie, Munich has addressed the following letter to Achary P. C. Ray:—

"The Senate of the Deutsche Akademie, in its 7th General meeting held on 13th and 14th October in Munich, decided unanimously to appoint you an honorary correspondence member of the Akademie in view of your scientific services to the development of chemistry in India. We hope, your nomination to this Akademie will further contribute to the strengthening of the intellectual bond between Germany and India, which the Deutsche Akademie sincerely strives after.

May I request you to let us know your willingness to accept the membership. On receiving your reply, I shall send you the necessary documents and insignia for honorary correspondence members."

Lucknow.—News has been received here from Mirzapur that Mr. Mangtulal Jalam, a Marwari candidate for the municipal bye-election was stabbed three times by an unknown assailant while returning from his counsel's house on Friday.—A.P.

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